Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA [illegible] 1918

VOL. XXIII NO. 19 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MAY 12, 1935 PRICE: TWO ANNAS

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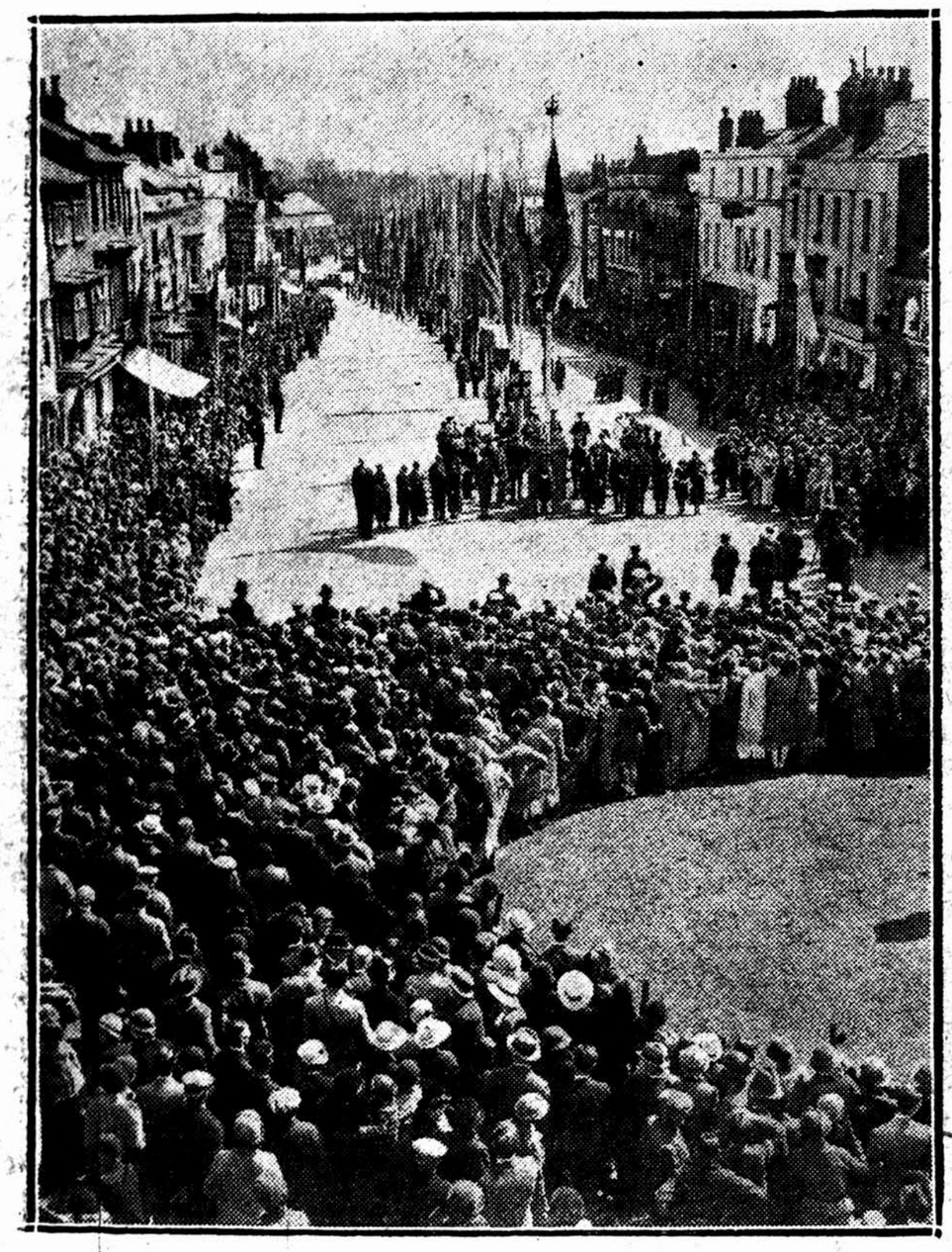
Freedom's Path Is Up-Hill

SHAKESPEARE BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS



Shakespeare birthday celebrations at Stratford-on-Avon. Photo shows a general view as the flags of the Nations unfurled during the celebrations.

General Hermann Wilhem Goering, Prussian Premier and Reichminister of Air, with his bride, the beautiful Emmy Sonnemann of the German stage.

Here are the Cambridge University crew who defeated Oxford for the twelfth time in succession in the annual renewal of the classic boat race. The time was 19 minutes and 48 seconds, much slower than the record.

Lord Nuffield, "Henry Ford of England," multi-millionaire head of Morris automobiles.

President de Valera inspecting members of the Irish Republican Army, including women, who took part in the 1916 Rising, after unveiling a statue of Cuchullian, Ireland's national hero, at the Dublin G. P. O., to commemorate the Rising.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MAY 12, 1935 PRICE TWO ANNAS

Along Gandhian Road Lies Success

ABYSSINIAN SITUATION

Move For Early Setting Up Of Conciliation Commission

FRANCO-BRITISH PARLEYS

LONDON, May 11.

Consultations opened between the British and French Governments, regarding the Abyssinian situation in order to discover what further steps would be possible to hasten the establishment of a conciliation commission which was agreed upon partially by Abyssinia.

According to the Italo-Abyssinian Treaty of 1928, the Commission should consist of two representatives of either country, one being neutral. The inability to agree to the terms of reference have hitherto prevented the Commission being formed, and Britain and France are advised the early establishment of the Commission would be expedient in the interest of peace.—Reuter.

"C. R." RESIGNS FROM CONGRESS

Tamilnad Committee Presidentship

MADRAS, May 11.

The first link that connected Sjt. Rajagopalachari and the Congress politics, was broken today, when the Working Committee of the Tamilnad Provincial Congress Committee accepted with great regret his resignation of its presidentship.

Almost all the members of the Working Committee were present at the Congress House this morning when Sjt. Rajagopalachari put forth his resignation and appealed for acceptance.

The Tamilnad Congress Committee meets to-morrow at Chingalpet, when a statement in this connection will be issued. Then the new president will be elected.

The chance of Mr. Satyamurti is exceedingly bright.—United Press.

33 CONDEMNED TO DEATH

Penalty For Participating In Greek Revolt

ATHENS, May 11.

The Naval court martial has condemned to death 33 naval officers for participation in the recent revolt.

Thirty-one are condemned in absence, having fled abroad—Reuter.

COMMUTATION IN CASE OF TWO

(LATER).—The President has commuted to life imprisonment sentences on two naval officers who were present when they were condemned to death. The sentences on the 31 condemned in absence were not commuted.

Rajen Babu Opens Karnatak Conference

CALL TO STRENGTHEN CONGRESS ORGANISATION

Socialists Measure Strength At Mangalore

MANGALORE, May 11.

The 8th Karnatak Provincial Conference was opened by Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Indian National Congress yesterday.

Declaring the Conference open Babu Rajendra Prasad thanked the people of Karnataka for the spontaneous welcome extended to him.

They had everywhere demonstrated their respect for the Congress and his request to one and all was to strengthen the great national organisation by enrolling more members.

Road To Success

Mahatma Gandhi's principles, he added, would alone keep the nation's heart firm and consistent and along the Gandhian road lay success.

Messages wishing success to the Conference were received from Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj and Mr. Brelvi.

Both Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Shri Prakash were accorded cordial receptions.—A. P.

WORKERS AND MANUAL LABOUR CLAUSE

Modification Urged At Mangalore

(From Our Correspondent.)

MANGALORE, May 11.

The Karnatak Provincial Conference Subjects Committee passed several resolutions including one urging modification of the Manual Labour clause of the Congress constitution so that it should not be applicable to manual workers and another urging organising of the peasants and workers into unions on the basis of their economic grievances.

The Socialist resolutions roused keen discussion. The strength of the party could be judged by the fact that the resolution on the abolition of the Indian States and on the wrecking of the new Constitution were lost by only one vote. The Anti-War resolution was passed unanimously.

Karnatak Women Reject Reform Proposals

DEMAND FOR EQUAL RIGHTS WITH MEN

Mangalore Conference Urges Agitation Against South Kanara Resettlement

(From Our Correspondent).

MANGALORE, May 11.

The Sixth Karnatak Women's Conference began its sessions yesterday afternoon under the presidentship of Mrs. Umabai Kundapur of Hubli. The Conference was largely attended. Speeches were made by Mr Sri Prakash and Mr. Kripalani wishing it success.

The Conference passed a resolution thanking the women of India, particularly of Karnataka, for having worked for freedom and uplift of national womanhood. It was also resolved that Bhagini Mandals be started all over Karnataka, that Hindi be studied as the Indian 'lingua franca,' that Swadeshi goods be used and the Village Industries Organisation be patronised.

On resumption to-day, Babu Rajendra Prasad addressed the Conference. Various resolutions were then debated upon and it was resolved that the recent resettlement being oppressive, agitation be carried on intensively for the return of light assessment that the Assembly be requested to investigate and remove the hardships of labourers both women and men. A demand for the introduction of free and compulsory primary education was made. The District Local Boards were urged to appoint one qualified midwife for every village for the present. The constitution based on the J. P. C. was declared unsatisfartory and the women were called upon to win a constitution agreeable to the people giving equal rights to women.

The President, Mrs. Umabai Kundapur, asserted that mere passing of the resolution was not of much use. Work to realise them was absolutely necessary. Such task was neither easy nor immediately fruitful of results. Though progress yas bound to be slow, success was certain. She emphasised the need for education of Indian children on Indian lines to make them truly national.

JUBILEE WEEK CLIMAX

70,000 Kiddies See King And Queen Drive Towards North London

8 MAYORS PRESENT ADDRESSES

(Special Cable)

LONDON, May 11.

Jubilee week rejoicings reached the climax this afternoon when 70,000 school children invaded West-End to witness Their Majesties drive towards North London on their first official Jubilee drives. By the express wish of the King, stands on footways along the Mall, Constitution Hill, Green Park and St. James Park, were reserved exclusively for children, and 4,000 teachers sacrificed their holiday to pilot children safely to the vicinity of Buckingham Palace.

Volley after volley of cheering greeted the appearance of Their Majesties while driving in an open landau, and both the King and Queen were obviously moved by the tremendous welcome.

MAYOR'S ADDRESSES

The royal coach was stopped in Hyde Park, where Lord Jellicoe presented to Their Majesties representatives of ex-servicemen, women's and youth organisations.

Eight Mayors of North London Boroughs presented addresses to Their Majesties' ward at Marylebone Town Hall.

Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland also joined in the official celebrations, when he visited Cardiff, the Duke and Duchess of York in Edinburgh, and the Duke of Gloucester in Belfast.

MUSLIM UNITY BOARD

Executive Committee To Chalk Out Programme

LUCKNOW, May 11.

Syed Zakirali, Secretary of the All-India Muslim Unity Board, informs that an emergent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board will be held at Sahranpur this evening and also tomorrow to discuss some important matter in connection with the future programme of the Unity Board.—United Press.

Sir N N Sircar, Sir Harold Derbyshire, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer have been nominated from India's national group for s election of persons to serve on the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

'I am not born to die of hunger & Starvation'

Why---what on earth have I done that I alone should wait and watch while all of them drink, enjoy and make themselves merry?

A young graduate demands an answer

CAST INCLUDES:—
Mrs. Durgabai Khote
Prithviraj, B.A.
Krishnachandra Dey
M. Nawab.

Debaki Bose

ANSWERS THE EVER-INCREASING QUESTIONNAIRE ON

NEW THEATRE'S

After the Earth Quake

RELEASED THIS WEEK AT

NOTE The Timings—To-day at 2-45, 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

West-End Talkies

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Wanted District Organisers in every District for the Genuine Insurance Co., Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta. (9548).

56. EDUCATIONAL

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1018.

87. PHRENOLOGY

Desai's Phrenological Studio—104, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay 6. Consultations:- daily 8 to 11 and 4 to 7. Short Verbal opinion. Two rupees for more detailed, according to time, Rs. 5, 10 and 15. Students: half fee.

Marathi
Amrit-Manthan

31st Week

With
KESHAORAO DATEY,
NALINI, SHANTA,
SURESHBABU, BUASAHEB.

PRABHAT'S
WONDER PICTURE

at

MAJESTIC CINEMA GIRGAUM-

with
Melodious Music!

Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-15 p.m. on SAT., SUN. and Holidays.

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Arranging loan to Gazetted officers on easy terms and confident. Apply to J. F. Chavan & Co., Loan Agents 162, Bhawani Peth, Poona City. (4118A)

THUNDER-SHOWERS OCCUR IN MYSORE

POONA, May 11.

Local thunder-showers occurred in Mysore and Assam with few falls in west Central Provinces and the north Madras coast.

The western disturbance caused scattered dust or thunder storms in the north-west India with local rain in West Rajputana and is passing away eastwards through the Punjab Hills.

The Chief amounts of rainfall are: Cherrapunj, three-quarter of an inch; Tezpur, half an inch; Gauhati, quarter of an inch; Saugor cantonment, quarter of an inch; Mount Abu, quarter of an inch; Mysore and Masulipatam half an inch each and Mercara, quarter of an inch.

Forecast: Scattered thunder storm and rain will occur in Lower Burma, Assam and South-East Madras.—A. P.

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NAYAMPALLI

with his ghastly and ghostly make-up will convince you of the statement.

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For Bombay Circuit Apply To:— **Kolhapur Talkies Distributors.** Parikh St., Bombay 4.

STABBED RENT COLLECTOR DIES

Four Alleged Assailants Produced Before Magistrate And Remanded

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ramdan Asghar Ali (25), a Rent Collector, who was stabbed at Bachoo Seth's wadi, Forus Road, on May 8, died at the J. J. Hospital on Friday morning.

At the inquest held on the body by the City Coroner to-day evidence showed that on the night of May 8, Ashgar Ali had been to the Bachoo Seth's Wadi to collect rent of a cawl.

Further inquest was adjourned to 14th inst.

Puthan Hassan (25), Munney Allishah (22), Ibrahim Haji Abdul Rahman (25) and Wazirally Jakarally (22), who were arrested in this connexion were produced before the Presidency Magistrate, 2nd Court and were remanded to police custody till 20th inst.

Some of the people wanted in this case are stated to be still absconding.

WOMAN'S BODY IN POOL OF BLOOD

(From Our Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, May 11.

The Ghatkopar Police are investigating the case of a cold-blooded murder of a young Hindu woman, who was killed in the early hours of this morning.

The dead body of the woman was noticed lying in a pool of blood at Chandur Road by a passer-by, who informed the Kurla Police at 3 a.m.

Sub-Inspector Salvi of the Ghatkopar Police Station, who immediately came on the scene of occurrence, is investigating the matter.

Later, an inquest was held on the body of the deceased woman. So far the culprit has not been traced.

SUICIDE BY OPIUM POISONING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Death by opium poisoning", was the verdict of the City Coroner over the body of Hormasji Mancharji Vesuna, a taxi-owner, whose body was found in the Victoria Gardens on Friday morning.

The brother of the deceased, another taxi-owner, identified the body at the Tower of Silence, where it was removed.

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TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

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80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ENGINEERING EXAM. RESULTS

J. C. Patel Wins Kahandas Muncharam Scholarship

The following are results of the Engineering Examinations held in March last:—

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

FIRST CLASS: (In order of merit).

Nos. 32 135 9 49 149 146 16 20 137 140 62 141 15 161 14 162 101 44 8 117 61 38 22 105 58

SECOND CLASS.

Nos. 3 10 17 18 21 25 27 31 33 37 41 42 45 47 50 51 52 53 55 63 64 68 69 70 98 100 104 107 111 112 113 114 115 119 120 121 124 125 126 129 130 131 133 136 139 143 144 147 148 150 151 153 157 158 164 165

PASS.

Nos. 71 73 74 75 76 77 79 80 84 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 96 97 168 169 170 171 173 175 176 178 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 188 191 192 .

The following unsuccessful candidates are entitled to keep terms for the S. E. Examination:—

Nos. 2 5 19 29 30 39 43 123 174

J. C. Patel wins the Kahandas Muncharam Scholarship.

K. R. Karve wins the Cononel Patrick French Scholarship.

SECOND EXAMINATION (CIVIL).

FIRST CLASS: (In order of merit).

Nos. 33 1 30 81 37 29 67 104.

SECOND CLASS.

Nos. 2 3 9 10 11 14 15 17 18 20 23 25 26 34 36 63 64 68 70 71 73 74 75 76 79 82 86 88 90 92 93 94 95 99 103.

PASS.

Nos. 38 40 41 42 43 44 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 54 55 56 57 59 60 62 106 108 109 111 114 116.

The following unsuccessful candidates are entitled to keep terms for the B.E. (Civil) Examination:—

Nos. 45 61 72 78 96 105 110.

R. T. Vacha wins the Nusserwanji Jehangir Wadia and the Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha Scholarships.

P. B. Badre wins the Theodore Cooke Memorial Prize.

SECOND EXAMINATION MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL).

FIRST CLASS: (In order of merit).

Nos. 3 11

Second Examination in Engineering (Mechanical and Electrical) (continued:

SECOND CLASS.

Nos. 1 8 18 19 20 23 25 26 28 30 31

PASS.

Nos. 34 36 37 38 39.

B. E (CIVIL) EXAMINATION.

SECOND CLASS.

Nos 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 13 15 16 18 19 20 21 23 24 25 26 27 29 32 33 35 36 37 38 39 45 47 48 50 51 52 53 56 58 59 62 65 67 68 70 71 73 74 75 76 77 83 84 88.

PASS.

Nos 41 42 43 44 46 90 91 92 93 95 96 99.

L. T Aminbhai wins the James Berkley Gold Medal and Prize.

K. V. Apte wins the Theodore Cooke Memorial Prize.

O. P. Puri wins the Jamshedji Dorabji Naegamwalla Prize.

B. E. (MECHANICAL) EXAMINATION

FIRST CLASS.

No. 3.

SECOND CLASS.

Nos. 1 5 6.

B. J. Patel wins the Merwanji Framji Panday Scholarship and the Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha Gold Medal.

B. E. (ELECTRICAL) EXAMINATION.

SECOND CLASS: (In order of merit).

Nos. 6 5 4

Nos. 7 8 9 10 and 11 have been declared successful.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED AT CHOWPATTY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Bombay Coroner's Jury at an inquest held on Saturday over Petanji Cowasji Patel (19), whose body was found in the sea at Chowpatty on Thursday evening.

The father of the deceased in his evidence stated that Patel was subject to epeleptic fits. On Thursday at about 7 p.m. he met his son on the Chowpati Sands taking his evening walk an dasked ihim to come home soon.

When the witness went home at 7-30 p.m. he was informed that his son was drowned in the sea at Chowpati. He immediately rushed to the spot and found a policeman bringing out the corpse.

Witness suspected no foul play in the matter.

SWASTIKA'S GREAT SPECTACLE OF ROMAN LUXURY SWEEPS BOMBAY OF ITS FEET!

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POWERFUL PLOT! WONDERFUL ACTING! GORGEOUS SETTINGS!

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DARD-E-ULFAT

(PANGS OF LOVE)

With a mighty cast of 2,000 headed by:

MISS HIRA, MISS IQBAL, MADHUKAR GUPTE, MASTER KAMALAKAR.

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SWASTIK Talkies (Late CARLTON) Lamington Road).

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Three Shows Daily:—5-15; 8 and 10-45 p. m.

Extra Show at 2-30 p. m. Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

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TO-NIGHT SECOND WEEK

Drama that deals with the burning problems of the present society—

ROOPUM'S

HINDI TALKIE

BIKHARE MOTI

OR

CRASH

with

Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Rekha Kanekar, Rohinee and others.

Don't miss to see i

AT

ROXY TALKIES

New Queen's Road.

GLORIOUS 2ND WEEK

MAHALAXMI CINETONE'S

Scintillating Urdu Picture

"CHIRAG —E— HUSNA"

Starring:

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BHAI DESA, MISS MUMTAZ

etc.,

Love-tale of Old Persia

Time:-

2-45, 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

COME AND SEE AT

GLOBE TALKIES

SANDHURST ROAD.

NEXT FRIDAY

East India's First Detective Thriller

'NIGHT-BIRD"

TWO FATALITIES IN DOCKS

Coolie Killed By Cable Roll Falling From Broken Plank

Bombay, Saturday.

A fatal accident occurred on Saturday morning at 9 a m at the Alexandra Docks resulting in the death of Babu Ranoo, a worker.

The deceased and 15 others were engaged in removing a roll of cable from a shed at No. 7 Alexandra Docks, when one of the planks on which the cable was being rolled, broke and the cable fell on, Babu Ranoo, who sustained fatal injuries.

He died on the way to the hospital and the body has been removed to the morgue.

KILLED BY WHEAT BAGS

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the City Coroner to-day in the case of Sarwanand Balakram, a corn tester living at Musjid Bunder, on whom a pile of wheat bags fell on May 8 and who subsquently died at the K E M Hospital on Friday morning.

LABOUR DELEGATION TO GENEVA

N. T. U. F. Council Gives Send Off

A meeting of the General-Council of the National Trades Union Federation was held in the Servants of India Society's Home on Friday, at 6 p.m. to give a send-off to the Indian Workers' Delegation to the forthcoming International Labour Conference. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the President of the Federation, presided and among those present were Messrs. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., Syed Munawar, M.L.C., S. V. Parulekar, Mahomed Ibrahim Sarang and R. R. Bakhale, Mr. V. M. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, M.L.C., of Madras, the Workers' Delegate, and Mr. V. P. Kolte of Nagpur, the Adviser, who composed the Indian Labour Delegation, were also present. Members of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the N. T. U. Federation joined the General-Council when the item of the send-off was reached.

"BON VOYAGE" TO DELEGATION.

The Chairman congratulated the Federation on the selection of the Labour Delegation which consisted of able men who had done trade union work in their provinces. He felt confident that their representatives would do their work in a manner which would redound to the credit of the Federation and the Trade Union Movement in this country. He wished the Delegation "bon voyage" and successful work at Geneva. Mr. Mudaliar thanked the Federation for having selected him and Mr. Kolte as the Workers' Delegation and assured them that they would do at Geneva all they could to help the Indian working classes, uphold their prestige and dignity and enhance their rights and privileges.

Mr. Kolte spoke in the same strain and thanked the Federation for the opportunity given him to serve the Indian working classes at Geneva.

GAMBLING CASE COLLAPSE

Ezekiel Jacob and fifteen others, who were arrested on April 29, in the Nation Billiard Saloon, Bellasis Road, following a police raid under a gambling warrant, were ordered to be discharged by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

In applying for their discharge, the Police stated that their enquiries had failed to disclose sufficient evidence to place them on a charge-sheet.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION APPEAL

Bombay Barristers To Oppose Privy Council Petition

A piquant situation is anticipated in connection with the appeal proposed to be filed in the Privy Council against the judgment in September last of the Full Bench of Bombay High Court which held in favour of the three Barristers in the proceedings taken against them by the Government calling for disciplinary action for their having taken part in the civil disobedience movement.

The three Barristers concerned are Mr. M. R. Masani, Mr. P. R. Bharucha and Dr. K. B. Bharucha.

The proceedings in the Bombay High Court were taken on the petition of Sir Jamshed Kanga who was then the Advocate General.

Some time ago Sir Jamsedji served a notive through his solicitors, Messrs. Little & Co., informing the thre Barristers of his intention to file a petition in the Privy Council for leave to appeal against the Bombay High Court's judgment.

The petition by Sir Jamshed, it transpires, is in his private capacity, since he is 'functus officio,' having now ceased to hold the office of Advocate-General.

Under the Bar Council Act a petition for disciplinary action can be filed by a private citizen, and at its hearing the Advocate General, representing the Crown, becomes the petitioner.

The three Barristers have instructed their London solicitors to file a 'caveat' against Sir Jamshed's petition to the Privy Council.

NAVAL & MILITARY PAGEANT

Evening Show To Be Held On May 17 And 18

The Publicity Sub-Committee, Silver Jubilee Fund, write:—

The success of the day programme of the Naval and Military Pageant, Royal Indian Navy Dockyard, suggests that the evening shows to be given on Friday and Saturday, May 17 and 18, will also prove a popular attraction.

The programme arranged is of an elaborate character and spectators will have an opportunity of seeing combined naval and military operations illustrating warfare as it was in 1750 and as it may be to-day. Ancient warfare will be illustrated by an attack on Bombay Fort, the period being 1750. The East India Company's frigates will be seen disembarking troops at the dockyard and later helping the defenders to beat off an attack on the fort by dhows. As a grand finale the troops form up and accompanied by bands march out of the fort through the dockyard.

Another vivid spectacle will be the destruction of a pirate junk by H. M. S. Colombo. Other items on the programme include manoeuvres carried out by the Royal Indian Navy on scale models of modern men-of-war and a life-saving display.

The night performances will take place at 9-45 and admission to the dockyard will be Re. 1. Seats can be reserved in special stands giving a splendid view of the whole of the programme for Rs. 5 and Rs. 4 and can be booked at Messrs. S. Rose & Co., Rampart Row.

Another interesting contribution by the Navy towards the Silver Jubilee Celebrations will be a searchlight display on May 15 at about 10-30 p.m. in which all the ships in the harbour will take part.

Wales and Scotland will both have their special Jubilee celebrations on Saturday. The Prince of Wales is then visiting Cardiff as the King's representative, while the Duke and Duchess of York will represent Their Majesties in the Scottish capital.

GHATKOPAR CELEBRATIONS

Alms To Poor And Sweets & Books Given To Students

(From A Correspondent).

GHATKOPAR, May 9.

The Silver Jubilee celebration at Ghatkopar commenced on Monday morning at Ramji Asar Vidyalaya in the presence of a huge gathering including 2,000 boys and girls.

The Band party of Scouts of Ramji Asar Vidyalaya was in attendance.

Prayers were offered for Their Majesties' long life, health and continued happiness.

Mr. V. C. Choksi, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, then spoke, mentioning the completion of 25 years of Their Majesties' beneficent rule and expressing the feeling of deep and abiding loyalty to the Throne.

Mr. G. V. Kher and Mr. Nanavati exhorted the students to be loyal to the Throne.

After the playing of the National Anthem and cheerings for the long life of Their Majesties, the work of distributions was taken up. Boys and girls were given sweets, exercise books, pencils and handkerchiefs, together with a picture in colours of His Majesty the King Emperor. Mr. M. A. Joshi, the Hon. Treasurer was kind enough to present 3,000 copies of this picture.

ALMS TO THE POOR.

After an interval of about two hours the work of distributing clothes and grain to the poor was taken up at about 3 p.m. Voil blouse pieces were given to the women and frocks to males with about four seers of rice.

Text-books and note-books were given to all the poor students of Ghatkopar.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The donations to the Jubilee funds were chiefly contributed by the Gujaratis, which amounted to Rs. 1,328-12-0. Out of this, the amount of Rs. 862-12-0 was for local celebrations and the balance of Rs. 466 was sent to the Central Fund.

Three merchants, namely Seth Vaghji Laxmidas, Seth Khimji Dayal and Seth Chandulal Manilal Desai (Durbar of Thuleta), contributed Rs. 101 each and Bai Manibai, widow of Seth Chaturbhuj Jivandas, gave six sacks of rice, besides the contribution of Rs. 101.

ROUMANIAN NATIONAL DAY

Council In India Urges Putting Balkan Country In Tour Programme

BOMBAY, May 11.

The National Day of Roumanian Independence was celebrated for the first time in India yesterday when Major Paymaster, Consul for Roumania, who is an ex-Service Military Medical Officer of the I.M.S. and Mrs. Paymaster were 'at home' to a large and representative gathering. The Consular Corps with their families and prominent people in Bombay attended the function.

Major Paymaster proposed the health of H. M. King Carol II of Roumania and dwelt on the happy and cordial relations between Roumania and India. Dealing with the commercial relations of the two countries, he gave interesting details about Indian exports to Roumania which chiefly consisted of rice, tea, jute, hides, yarns, spices, oil cakes etc.

He reminded the gathering that Roumania supplied a good deal of rock salt to Bengal, the United Provinces and Burma. A few years ago her salt export to India was considerable, but he regretted that during the last few years this business had considerably shrunk owing to the prohibitive tariff duties.

Roumania also exported large quantities of kerosene and crude oils to India. He exhorted all to put Roumania on their tour programme.

The guests were then entertained to good music and refreshments and the gathering dispersed late in the evening.—A. P

Only Few Seats Available

DIVADKAR'S KASHMIR TOUR

15TH MAY TO 15TH JUNE 1935.

AGRA, DELHI, AMRITSAR, LAHORE, SRINAGAR, GULMARG, PAHALGAM, ACHHABAL, ETC., ETC.

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INCLUDES SECOND CLASS RAIL, EXCELLENT CATERING, VEGETARIANS & NON-VEGETARIANS, SIGHTSEEING, GUIDES AND HOUSE BOATS PICNICS, Etc.

P.S. Divadkar & Co.,

VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOMBAY.

THE "NANGA PARBAT" CONQUERED!

So many Expeditions went to the Himalayas to conquer the unsurmountable 'Nanga Parbat' or its highest snow-headed peak! But

ALL OF THEM FAILED

to the great disappointment of the World! However, we are glad to announce that **WHERE MAN FAILED, ART HAS SUCCEEDED!** The 'Nanga Parbat' or the snow-headed Mount Kailas, the Heavenly Abode of God Shiva, has now been conquered by

The Great Artist
BABURAO PAINTER

who has brilliantly depicted its grandeur in beautiul colours in

The Picture Celestial
" USHA "

Produced by the
'SHALINI' CINETONE
(Kolhapur)
BABURAO PAINTER has thus proved that the Real Conqueror of the World is

Art Heaven Born!

"Usha" is the magnificent embodiment of ART, celestial, Heavenly and Divine! See this **WONDERFUL** manifestation of Art and be thrilled with JOY!

" USHA "

Director: BABURAO PAINTER
Music by: GOVINDRAO TEMBE
Featuring:
USHADEVI and RATNAPRABHA
K. WASUDEO, DUDHALE, KARMARKAR and GOVINDRAO TEMBE

2ND WEEK?
Daily 3 Shows: 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
To-day Matinee at 3 p.m.

KRISHNA

Dubash Theatre

Direction:—
Western India Theatres Ltd.

The Romantic Episode
from the world-famous Epic "Ramayan"!

'CHANDRASENA'

चंद्रसेना

A PRABHAT-PICTURE
LAVISHLY produced by the Creators of the great Record-breaking picture "Amrit-Manthan"
WONDERFUL DANCES!
SWEETEST MUSIC!!
SUPERB SETTINGS of the UNDER-WORLD ('Patala-Lok')

5TH TRIUMPH WEEK!
Daily 3 Shows: 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
To-day Matinee at 3 p.m.

MINERVA

Lamington Road.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
51, Esplanade Road,

Free Public Lecture
"GOD—LAW—MAN"
Sunday, 12th May, 6-15 p.m.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Sud 10, 1991
Muslim: Safar 8, 1353
Parsi: Adar 8, 1304
Sunrise: 6h 5m
Sunset: 7h 4m
High Tide: 7-30 19-31
Low Tide: 1-36 13-01

Catholic Thanksgiving Service at St Joseph's Church (Mass and Te Deum) 8-30 a.m.

Joint Thanksgiving Service at Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba, Governor and Lady Brabourne attending, 9-15 a.m.

Life-saving demonstration at Juhu by Red Cross Society, 5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, May 13.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Scottish Orphanage, annual general meeting, Vestry of St. Andrew's Church, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 14.

Governor's Hospital Fund for Bombay, annual meeting of General Committee, Governor presiding, Secretariat, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 15.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

TAMIL ARYA SABHA

The weekly study class on Vedic Samskaras will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m at Chubildas High School, Dadar, (B. B. and C. I.)

CHINCHPOKLI ARYA SAMAJ

Pundit Laxmanrao Oghale will conduct the Geeta Class in the Laxminarayan Vyayam Shala, Chinchpokli (near Chinchpokli station) at 8 a.m. to-day (Sunday).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"God—Law—Man" will be the subject of a public lecture to be followed by questions and answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

QURAN IN URDU

Under the auspices of the Quranic Society, Mr. Md. Shamshuzzaman Khan, will deliver a lecture on "Quran in Urdu" in the Anjuman-i-Islam High School, ground floor, near Bori Bunder, to-day (Sunday) from 5 to 6 p.m. (S.T.)

HARIKATHA POSTPONED

The Harikatha performance by Thiruvesanallur Venketrama Sastrigal fixed for to-day (Sunday) at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, has been postponed due to unavoidable circumstances.

SIKHAR TRAGEDY ECHO

A meeting will be held on the Chowpatty Sands in connection with the Sikhar Tragedy to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. when prominent speakers will address the meeting.

'C' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Managing Council of the 'C' Ward Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee Office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the Fort Arya Samaj, 249, Frere Road, (opposite to G. P.) Pandit Dwijendra Nath Shastri will deliver a lecture on "Planets and Worldly Affairs" to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

ADULT EDUCATION LECTURES

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association, a public lecture for the special benefit of workers will be delivered on the "Necessity of Education" by Mr. V. L. Kelshikar in Marathi at 9-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday) at Naigaum Cement Chawls.

SHRI SHARDA SANGIT VIDYALAYA

There will be a musical concert of the Senior Lady Students of Shri Sharda Sangit Vidyalaya (Soman Building, New Charni Road) to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. sharp for ladies only. The programme includes the following items:

Vocal by Miss Janaki Iyyangar and Miss Nalini Swami.

Harmonium by Miss Mathura Phatak and Miss Champa Bhide.

Vocal by Miss Indira Phatak—The Principal.

All ladies are cordially invited to attend the performance.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Society Doctor". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

ROXY—"Bikhare Moti." Time as usual.

CAPITOL—"Six Day Bike Ride" and Rhapsody Revue. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

SWASTIK—"Dard-e-Ulfat". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PATHE—"Living on Velvet." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Where Sinners Meet!" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

WEST END—"After the Quake." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

GLOBE—"Chirag-e-Husna." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Chandrasena." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Usha." Daily at 5-30, 8-0 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-0 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Do-Ghadi-Ki-Moj." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

SUPER TALKIES—"Noor-e-Yaman." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Amrit Manthan." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Railway Regiment A.F.(I). will play a programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Sunday) commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

THE TRAMWAY MEN'S UNION

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Managing Committee of the Bombay Tramway Men's Union at their meeting held on the 2nd May 1935, a public meeting of tramwaymen will be held to-morrow (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) opposite Dadar Police Court to welcome Comrade S. A. Dange on his release from jail.

THE DAIWADNYA ASSOCIATION

In connection with their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Celebrations, a public meeting will be held under the auspices of the above Institution in the Bombay Education League's High School Hall, Thakurdwar, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Classical Music. A Variety Concert. 12-0 Noon. A Light Orchestra Concert. (Records). 1-0 p.m. Close down. 6-30 p.m. The V. U. B. Indian Orchestra. 8-0 p.m. Empire Relay. 8-50 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News. 9-20 p.m. Studio Service. Conducted by the Station Chaplain. 10-0 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Leslie Bridgewater Quintet. Gladys Palmer (Contralto) 8-30 p.m. A Jubilee Thanksgiving Service, relayed from Hyde Park, London 8-50 p.m. A Pianoforte Recital by Ernest Lush. 9-00 p.m. The B.B.C. Orchestra (Section C) conducted by Joseph Lewis, Arthur Cox (Tenor). 10-00 p.m Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 10-20 p.m. Harold Williams (Australian Baritone) in a programme of Sir Frederic Cowen's old popular songs, accompanied by the Composer. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CHAUPATTY

Under the auspices of the Rajputana Madhyabhrat Prajamandal, Indian States' Peoples' Conference, Rajputana Madhyabhrat Workers' League and several other societies, there will be a public meeting at Chowpatty at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) to protest against the treatment meted out to the Jat peasants of Shikar (State in Jaipur, Rajputana).

Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta will preside.

Sjt. Manishanker Trivedi, Sjt. Mulraj Karsandas, Sheth Govind Das Malkani, Sjt. Niranjan Sharma Ajit, Sjt. Kanaiyalal Kalayantri, Sjt. Puranchand Shroff, Sjt Ali Bahadur Khan and several other prominent speakers will speak.

Sjt. Amritlal D. Sheth, if he arrives in time from Kathiawar, will also address the meeting.

All are cordially invited to attend.

B. P. C. C. BYE-ELECTION

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following notification.

Nominations duly proposed and seconded for two seats to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from Mandvi 'B' Ward will be received at the office of the Mandvi District Congress Committee, (corner of Kharak Bazaar and Musjid Bunder Road Bridge) upto 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday the 26th May 1935.

The roll of membership for the purposes of the Bye-elections shall be closed at 10 a.m. (S.T.) on Friday the 17th May 1935.

In case of contest the election will take place on Sunday, the 2nd June 1935, between 12 noon and 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the 'B' Ward Office.

GO GLORIOUSLY MAD
with Kay, Warren and George—doing the things you'd love to do—if you dared!
KAY FRANCIS
"Living on Velvet
WARREN with GEORGE
WILLIAM • BRENT
A First National Picture
PATHE
TO-DAY 10 a.m.
3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

OFFICIAL APOLOGIA EXPOSED

(Continued from page 48).

before the people returned to their houses. The town has been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and fumigated by our volunteer band under the directions of Dr. Bhaskar Patel, M.D. and the bulk of the people are already in their houses. Government may now waste the amount if they must do so for the fun of it. Assuming that the bulk of the men who have already gone back will suffer being hustled to and fro again, it is a work which would take the Public Health Department over four months at the rate at which they are going on. The work is being done by hired labour and these have done not more than 500 houses in 15 days.

MISLEADING FIGURES.

We have analysed before some of the figures in the communique. We shall take up just one more statement to show how figures can be misleading. "At the end of March," says the communique, "the Board had spent Rs. 2,500 in preventive measures against plague." The precise figure is Rs. 2,486. Even that figure represents the expenditure not on the plague affected area in question, but on the whole of the Kaira district, and includes Rs. 787 expended on Cholera relief. The slovenly inaccuracy of the statement is indicative of the general slovenly way in which affairs are conducted.

SCIENTIFIC METHODS.

The communique lays evident stress on the fact that their method of work is scientific and insinuate that ours is unscientific, and warns us that we should co-operate with the health authorities, if our help is to be of any advantage. We shall have to dwell at some length on the co-operation aspect of the matter. About the scientific aspect, let us note one or two facts. In the beginning of the year, the poorly paid municipal staff on whom the task of preparing the disinfection emulsion fell, went so clumsily about their business that a girl of 13 years was almost burnt alive and died soon after in the hospital, a child and one of the two inspectors were badly burnt and the other inspector inhaled hot kerosene fumes to such an extent that he had to be carried to the hospital in an unconscious condition. As a result, the municipality stopped this work. It was again started a few days before the issue of the communique under the supervision of the Medical Officer and Sanitary Inspector specially deputed by the Assistant Director of Public Health. These officers in their turn mishandled a tin utensil in the same way and narrowly escaped an explosion.

As regards fumigation, even the Assistant Director of Public Health, who was keen on what he calls his "pot-method of fumigation," eventually agreed that it was too expensive for villages, as a sample pot cost as much as Rs 10 and too cumbrous to be of effective use, and he ultimately advised the adoption of our simple method.

CO-OPERATION REJECTED

We now come to the warning about co-operation. The whole paragraph comes with ill grace from Government which might have had a word of appreciation for the work done by our volunteers who have risked their lives and gone from village to village and house to house cleaning not only the streets but the darkest nooks and corners of houses and disinfecting and fumigating them. But we did not take up the work for Government appreciation or public applause. It was undertaken out of a keen sense of duty and in the hope that help so humbly offered would be found acceptable. We shall state a few facts and show how co-operation which was offered was rejected at every step.

In the first week of March, when we saw that the epidemic was furiously raging in the Taluka we deputed Dr. Bhaskar Patel, M D an able and experienced physician, practising in Bombay to investigate personally and report on the conditions in this area. He came to Borsad on 13th March, visited nearly all the affected villages and found that the people were in a helpless and terror-stricken condition. On receiving his report, we decided after consultation with our workers to open a Relief-camp to organise and carry on a vigorous campaign against the epidemic and also to open a Plague Hospital in our Chhavni Buildings at Borsad. Dr. Bhaskar visited the Haffkine Institute consulted Col. Sokhey, I M S discussed with him some of the preventive measures and came and camped at Borsad on the 23rd from which date we commenced operations with about 50 volunteers (young men and women).

COLLECTOR'S FLYING VISIT

When we came here we found that no responsible officer had visited this unfortunate area during the present outbreak which commenced on the 21st October 1934. On the 31st March for the first time, the Collector and the Assistant Director of Public Health paid a flying visit to Borsad and left on the same day without visiting any part of the affected area. The Assistant Director came to Borsad on 2nd April, when it was announced that he would visit Anklav where the epidemic was virulent at that time. His programme was intimated to the people of Anklav and we made all preparations to start our work at Anklav in consultation with him that day. But we were told that he had to drop the the programme, as his car was too good to be used on the dusty road to Anklav. He, however, visited that day our Hospital, saw our camp and had a long discussion with us and Dr. Bhaskar Patel as to the manner and method of fighting the epidemic. We explained to him all that we were doing and all that we intended to do and we also assured him of our full co-operation if he started any work. He said that if he had Rs. 4,000 at his disposal, he would stamp out the epidemic without fail, and in no time from this Taluka.

OFFICIAL NON-CO-OPERATION

On the 5th April, a conference for the purpose of discussion and deciding the measures for controlling the plague epidemic was held by the Mamlatdar at his office when the Presidents of the District and Taluka Local Boards, the President and Secretary of the Borsad Municipality and the two Medical Officers of Virsad and Borsad were invited. The Asst. Director of Public Health was specially invited, at the request of the President, District Local Board, but he did not attend the conference. When the President of the Taluka Board was authorised by the President of the District Local Board to hire a motor car, the Asst. Director availed himself of the car and went for the first time on 10th April to Kanthria and Anklav with the President of the Taluka Local Board and the Mamlatdar. At both these places, our volunteers were carrying on a vigorous campaign of house-cleaning and disinfection under the supervision of Dr. Bhaskar Patel who was also visiting the plague stricken patients in these villages and treating them on that day. To our surprise, we found that inspite of our assurance of full and ungrudging co-operation, the Asst. Director and his party avoided us altogether. When he visited Pandoli on on the 12th of April, there were two fresh attacks of plague in the village, and their relatives were anxious that they should be examined and treated. Dr. Bhaskar Patel went out of his way to approach the Assistant Director and invited him to visit the two cases, but the latter did not care to see them.

We cannot but mention here a case of gross negligence and deliberate refusal to attend to facts to which we were trying to invite the attention of the authorities. There had been cases of plague in Bochasan before the 29th March. Our Doctor had attended to two of them and had already drawn the attention of the Patel to the grave situation and initiated preventive measures. Our daily bulletin of the 6th April had already a reference about this. But the Mamlatdar ignored all this and took a statement on the 12th April from the Patel and a few others that there was no plague there and that nothing had to be done in that village, though our workers were busy working there in front of his eyes. When however the Medical Officer, on receiving complaints from people, reported to him the next day that there were several plague cases in the village, he was compelled to send a wire to the President, District Local Board.

These details are enough to show that there was on the part of Government no desire whatsoever for co-operation. We found at every step that not only were the Public Health Authorities not willing to co-operate, but their attitude led even the Muncipality to withdraw the co-operation that they had willingly offered heretofore. We could cite a number of instances, but we refrain for want of space.

A BELATED SUGGESTION.

We have before us a copy of the note prepared by the Assistant Director of Public Health, dated 8th April 1935 giving a history of plague in Borsad Taluka from its beginning up to now with its causes, preventive and precautionary measures taken by the local bodies and the Public Health Department, as also measures recommended for stamping out future plague out-breaks in Borsad Taluka. We have examined in some detail the preventive measures claimed to have been taken. But the recommendations by themselves are enough to convict the Public Health Department of gross negligence in such a serious matter affecting the lives of a whole population. He suggests that the services of at least 2 Medical officers on Malaria duty should be requisitioned from Government for the coming months of August, September and October as he thinks that Malaria has increased considerably in this area by the construction of a new Railway-line and has the effect of devitalising the people and thus reducing their capacity to resist the plague epidemic. He therefore wants the villagers of the north-west part of the Taluka to be thoroughly quininised before next November. He says that in the month of November mass destruction of rats should be undertaken for this purpose. He further states "the following staff and materials are required:—

(1) Three Medical officers on Plague-duty from 1st November to 30th April on Rs. 90 p.m.

(2) 500 rat-traps, of the best pattern made in Jails cost Rs. 2-4-0 per each).

(3) Spray-pumps, one per inspector (cost Rs. 30 each).

(4) Barium Carbonate 2 lbs per village—about 200 lbs (cost Rs. 1-4-0 per lb.)

(5) 4 Plague-duty Inspectors on Rs. 40 p.m. each to be given not more than 25 villages each.

(6) Two pots (per Inspector) of Rs. 4 each and sulphur at the rate of 200 lbs per affected village (cost 3 as. per lb.)

(7) Rs. 2,000 for plague-vaccine.

The total cost would roughly come to Rs. 7,000."

He further recommends that an important measure should be adopted viz; investing the Mamlatdar or some suitable authority with powers for securing compulsory notification of plague attacks and rat mortality and compulsory disinfection of infected houses and securing better sanitation of any village or town threatened with plague and for the disinfection of clothing and grain etc., of persons coming from infected localities. He further suggests that a town like Borsad should have an air-tight corrugated tinshed outside the town which could be used for disinfection of clothes, grains, etc. by suitable methods.

May we ask why these elaborate methods which are considered necessary by him for preventing outbreaks of plague in this Taluka were not recommended upto now by the expert and experienced officers of the Public Health Department? The District Local Board records show that at the end of every outbreak the Public Health Department had anticipated an epidemic of severer type in the next season. Why were these measures then not taken or even suggested before? If so many medical officers and inspectors specially trained are required to be employed before the 1st November, why did it not occur to the Public Health Department that it was criminal on their part to throw all this responsibility on a single medical officer with no trained staff and burdened with his own normal duties and additional onerous duties in adjacent talukas with no adequate supply of materials?

NOT SHY OF CO-OPERATION.

We have done. It is no pleasant task for us to issue this statement. We are afraid Government asked for it. They had tinkered at the problem so far, found that the people had anticipated them, and have therefore hastened to issue a communique which condemns them where it is truthful and misleads when it claims to make matters clear.

Our work is still going on and we hope to publish a report of our work before long. We shall not rest content until every house in the affected area has been thoroughly dealt with and every village swept clean of all infection. We may humbly state that one of us was at the head of the Sanitary affairs of the second biggest city in the Presidency for a number of years, and particularly at a time when plague was furiously raging in that city. The other has served as President of the Kaira District Local Board for some years and has just been again elected to that post. We may thus both claim to have some experience of dealing with matters of public health. We had the benefit of the voluntary services of an able and experienced physician of Bombay who was in charge of the Congress Free Hospital for a long time. But even then we were prepared to take the fullest benefit of Government expert help and co-operation. It was never given. Let us hope it will be given on future occasions. The task of stamping out such a terrible epidemic which has now become endemic is no easy one. It is as much Government's as ours. We do not shy at co-operation. Neither let the Government do so.

GERMAN NUNS DIE OF SHOCK

Following Arrest Of Mother Superior On Sensational Charge

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, May 10.

Two nuns in the Convent of Stcharlesborromeo at Tresnitz, Saxony, died of shock and grief following the arrest of their Mother Superior and other nuns on a charge of having sent money illegally across the frontier into Czechoslovakia.

The Catholic Bishop Osnabrueck, who is also the Prussian State Counsellor, has taken up the matter, and has come to Berlin to plead for the arrested nuns. He declares they were duped by unscrupulous businessmen who escaped abroad, and are now living on the proceeds of their activities.

ITALY PROTESTS AGAIN

Makes Vigorous Attack On Countries Supplying Arms To Abyssinia

ROME, May 10.

A vigorous attack on European countries, which are allegedly furnishing arms to Abyssinia, was made by a semi-official. The "Giornale D'Italia" says they include nations which benefitted from the Italian solidarity in the great war and which, evidently, not realise that the Abyssinian armaments which to-day are direct against Italy, may to-morrow be turned against their territory.

The papers says that Abyssinia's territorial cupidity, and her desire of an outlet to the sea are well-known, and concludes that the European countries concerned cannot escape the responsibility and direct complicity in the perilous situation that is being created in Abyssinia, and for possible unforeseen developments

IMPORT OF ARMS.

Whilst the official circles are reticent, it is believed that Government have made representations to Britain and France as consignatories with Italy of the treaty of 1930, dealing with the question of the import of arms into Abyssinia.

The "Giornale D'Italia" in an inspired article stated that certain Governments concerned, whose attention was drawn to the situation, have already given precise promises with regard to the question of the control of armaments.

MOVE TO CURB JAPAN'S TEXTILE EXPORTS

U. S. Proposes Gentlemen's Agreement

WASHINGTON, May 10.

The proposal for a Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan to curb Japan's cotton textile exports to America is disclosed in official quarters as one of the major points in the number of recommendations prepared for formal approval of the Textile Committee and the Business Advisory Council. Simultaneously it was learned that Japan is already instituting control, which is expected to taper off the influx of bleached cotton goods into America.—Reuter.

60,000 GREET THEIR MAJESTIES

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 10.

A crowd of 60,000 many of whom were accompanied by children outside the Buckingham Palace lustily cheered Their Majesties, when for the sixth successive night they appeared in the flood-lit balcony at 9-30 in evening dress, and remained for five minutes smiling and waving in acknowledgment of their greeting.

Signatories Of Balkan Pact Meet In Bucharest

Conference Decides To Oppose Restoration Of Hapsburgs And Rearming Of Austria

BUCHAREST, May 11.

The conference of the signatories of the Balkan Pact, namely Rumania, Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey held to discuss political and economic questions will be opened this afternoon.

It is believed that the conference will decide to oppose the restoration of the Hapsburgs and the rearming of Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria unless the great powers supply sufficient guarantees. The presence of M. Paul Boncour is interpreted to mean that France is particularly interested in the outcome of the Conference.

It is reported that the French Legation has been elevated to the rank of Embassy and King Carol will later visit Paris. This is regarded as a blow to the pro-German movement.

It is also hoped that the conference will agree to establish a clearing system to supersede monetary transfers until international exchange difficulties are overcome—Reuter's Special.

"LICENSE NOT GRANTED"

Revelations In Worli Tragedy Proceedings

Seven witnesses, including workers in the fireworks shop of one of the accused, and a clerk in the Arms and Explosives Department, were examined at the resumed inquest over the victims of the terrific explosion, which occurred at Worli on April 4th last, before the Bombay Coroner on Saturday.

Wamon Shamrao Kora, a clerk in the Arms and Explosives Department, said that one Hussein Miya Fakir Mahomad, the suspect, had obtained a license on July 25, 1934, for the manufacture of 50 lbs. of fire-works at No. 81, Haines Road. The license expired on 31st December, 1934, and on December 12 a notice was given to Fakir Mahomed that the license would not be renewed for the next year.

On 14th February, Fakir Mahomed applied for a license for a fire-works factory at Love Grove Road, and sent a plan of a shed which he intended to erect. However, the license was not granted.

Parvati Vithoba said that she worked for a month in a fireworks factory at Haines Road, Worli. There she used to make some kinds of fire-works, in which gunpowder was filled. Jaffar, one of the victims of the explosion, used to give them the powder. Hussein Miya Fakir Mahomad, used to give her wages.

Anasuyabai, another worker in the same factory, said that Jaffar took all the other children, who were working with her, to work in another place. About six tins of gunpowder also were carried to that new place.

THREAT TO INFORM POLICE.

Dharsi Jatha, a grain-shop-keeper, said that he had a shed for keeping his cow near the spot of the explosion. On Sunday, April 7 when he went to water his cow at about 11-30 a.m. he found Jaffar and some others including some children, making fire-works in an improvised shed of mats erected the previous night.

Witness asked Jaffar to stop this work and threatened to inform the police, and the latter replied that he would stop it within a couple of hours, and thereupon, witness left the place.

Husanali Zummbhai, the owner of the site on which the explosion took place, said the suspect rented his tin-shed at Haines Road for running a fire-works factory since 1932. Jaffar rented two chawls near the place of the explosion, which also belonged to the witness.

Further inquiry is adjourned to May 14.

Lucknow: The foundation stone of the studio of the Ideal Films Limited, Lucknow, was laid by Kunwar Raghubirsingh of Katyari in the presence of a distinguished audience, on the 5th instant.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

Sequel To Alleged Assault

Sabastian Joseph Pinto, who was arrested on a charge of murder, was committed to the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, by Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, 2nd Court.

Following a quarrel, Pinto is alleged to have fatally stabbed one Deodato Joseph Fernandiz, with a hunting knife, on the night of March 6th, on the third floor of Mahamadi Manzil, Victoria Gardens Road.

The Prosecution say that consequent upon a complaint with regard to some furniture, the deceased and a police sergeant went to search the house of the accused and while the sergeant was conducting the search inside a room the accused is alleged to have rushed and stabbed Fernandiz.

PROTEST MEETING CALLED OFF

BERLIN, May 10.

The meeting arranged by Moslems to protect against the film "The Lives of a Bengal Lancer" was called off at the last moment. —Reuter.

LAVAL ARRIVES IN WARSAW

WARSAW, May 10.

M. Laval who arrived "en route" to Moscow was met by Colonel Beck, the Foreign Minister and other Polish dignitaries.—Reuter.

JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS AT ANDHERI

(From a Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, May 9.

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Andheri Silver Jubilee Committee at Gazdar Hall on Tuesday last.

Rev. Father Fernandez who presided briefly dealt with Their Majesties' visit to India in 1910, their affection towards their subjects and the keen interest Their Majesties took in advancing the cause of primary education here. He expressed his heartfelt thanks to Their Majesties for their sympathies for the poor.

Sweets and medals were then distributed to the children and the function terminated.

The local Municipal Office Buildings were illuminated on the 6th and 7th instant. Services were held on the 6th instant in all the religious institutions at Andheri. The poor including the Municipal Sweepers were fed in the morning of the 7th instant.

A circular sent to the Assembly members on Friday mentions that eight official and 11 private bills are pending before the Assembly and 28 private bills given notice of, but not introduced.

DASHA SORTHIYA VANIK MANDAL'S ACTIVITIES

Body Needs Funds To Carry On Relief Work Among Members Of Community

(From A Correspondent.)

The Dasha Sorthiya Vanik Mandal proposes to prepare shortly the Census Report of the Dasha Sorthiya Community and the members of the Community are, therefore, earnestly requested to co-operate and assist the institution in this undertaking

Since the inception of the Mandal in 1930, various amenities by way of scholarships, free shelter, etc., have been provided for the members of the Community. Books and fees for the poor students, medicines for sufferers from physical ailments, shelter for unemployed and strangers in Bombay in the premises of the office of the Institution at Mint Road, Fort, and ration-allowance or monthly supply of grains, etc., for the members of the community in distress are some of the amenities that the Mandal has been providing for the last five years. In the premises of the office five houseless persons can be afforded sleeping accommodation at a time and this facility lasts for six months.

Vigorous efforts are being made to mitigate unemployment in the community. For any member of the community in need of any help and residing either in Bombay or mofussil, the doors of the Vanik Mandal are always open for relief Spread of Swadeshi propoganda is another important activity of the Institution.

Need of Funds.

All these activities depend upon the financial stability of the Mandal. With the small donations from some philanthropic members of the Community and a sum of about a thousand Rupees realised by way of proceeds from a drama, "Rana-Garjana", staged four years back, in aid of the Institution, the Vanik Mandal was able to give a satisfactory record of service. But now the funds of the Institution, have almost been exhausted and the problem of continuing the work now stares in the face. The Managing Committee of the Vanik Mandal have, therefore, approached a Dramatic Company for a charitable performance in aid of their Institution which will be staged in the middle of next month and it is hoped members of the Desha Sorthiya Community will make it a success.

LADY NORTHCOTE ORPHANAGE

Celebration Of Silver Jubilee

Students of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage celebrated His Majesty's Silver Jubilee on Monday last.

The Orphanage building was tastefully illuminated and the Orphanage Band entertained the small audience that had collected there on the occasion.

Inmates of the institution were all in a holiday mood. They were highly pleased when they were informed that His Majesty, the King loved children and took a great interest in their future well being. A small programme was gone through by the Scouts after which all were treated to sweets. Special prayers were offered wishing long life to Their Majesties.

Jubilee Celebrations At Bijapur

(From A Correspondent)

BIJAPUR, May 7.

In honour of the Silver Jubilee celebrations a Police Parade was held on the High School grounds in the morning. The school teachers of the primary schools addressed the children, and then sweets were distributed. Food and clothing were distributed to the poor.

In the afternoon wrestling matches were arranged and prizes were distributed to the winners. In the evening the Government High School, the Civil Hospital and the Darbar Hall buildings were illuminated. At night a grand show of fireworks was held on the Government High School playgrounds.

PROVINCIAL SCHEMES FOR RURAL UPLIFT

Provisional Allotment Of Quotas From Surplus Of Central Revenues

SIMLA, May 9.

The Government of India have received from almost all the provincial Governments schemes of rural uplift for which Rs. 1,13,00,000 will be spent out of the surplus central revenues for 1934-35.

It will be remembered that Sir James Grigg announced in his budget speech that Rs. 1 crore would be available to provinces to be spent on the amelioration of the condition of the rural population but in a subsequent announcement before the Assembly the Finance Member increased the amount by another 13 lakhs. Out of this amount Rs. 10 lakhs will be earmarked for giving a stimulus to the Co-operative movement. It is anticipated that not more than 13 lakhs will be allotted to the Co-operative movement, so that the entire crore of rupees may be available to the rural areas.

PROVINCES AND QUOTAS.

Though no definite and final allotment in respect of this Rs. 1 crore has yet been made, it is stated that the provinces will get approximately the following amounts on the basis of respective rural populations:—

Bengal	... Rs.	19,25,000
United Provinces	„	17,80,000
Madras	... „	16,80,000
Bihar and Orissa	„	15,00,000
Punjab	... „	8,30,000
Bombay	... „	7,00,000
Central Province and Berar	... „	5,70,000
Burma	... „	5,40,000
Assam	... „	3,45,000
N. W. F. P.	... „	82,000
Ajmer-Merwar	... „	15,000
Delhi	... „	7,000
Coorg	... „	6,000

One of the conditions on which the Provincial Governments will get their respective quotas is that their uplift schemes must have prior approval of the Government of India. This condition is held to be merely a formal affair as the Provincial Governments, being in touch with the rural areas and therefore more conversant with their needs, are naturally better fitted than the Central Government in drawing up schemes which would be most suitable to work out within the limitations of small amounts to be allotted to each Province.

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SCHEMES.

As regards the nature of Co-operative schemes on which Rs. 13 lakhs will be expended, the position will not be clarified until Government has fully considered Mr. Darling's report on the Co-operative movement. So far as is known now, the bulk of the money will be spent on training workers throughout India in the principles and practices of co-operation which will be a prelude to an intensive campaign for organising Co-operative Societies in villages.—United Press.

Passenger Train Derailed On E. B. Railway

Six Bogies Smashed When Engine Capsizes Resulting In Fifteen Persons Being Injured

SHALMARI, May 10.

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent of Katihar at Salmari (E. B. Railway) wires as follows:—

At about 12-36 hours to-day in the Salmari Station Yard the 239 up passenger train was seriously derailed resulting in the Engine and one six-wheeler brake capsizing and six bogie passenger coaches being smashed. The derailment blocked the main line and involved the transhipment of passengers. The cause of the accident is unknown. The bloc is expected to be removed by midnight to-day.

None were killed. Four railway employees driver Shamsharali, fireman Basuta, fireman Debi Sarang and railway telephone peon Daragi were injured. The following eleven passengers have been injured: Ananda, aged 25, Hindu male of Raiganj; Sanu, aged 38, Hindu male of Bhoges, district Chapra; Dhali, aged 26 years, Hindu male from Sarupeta; Mahendra, aged 35, Hindu male of village in Bhoges district; Chupra; Sahadeo from Dinajpur; Ghaneswar, aged 32, Hindu male of village Bhoges, district Chupra; Shuklal, aged 32 Hindu male of Bhoges, District Chupra; Jugeswar, aged 25, Hindu male from Pathsala; Biricha, aged 30, Hindu male from Pathsala; Fulljaria, aged 35, Hindu female and Biaha, aged 38, Hindu male from Sarupeta Sasamucha. All the injured were removed to the Katihar Railway hospital by the 239 up train at 16-55 hours.

INJURED MAKE PROGRESS

(LATER MESSAGE)

SHALMARI, May 10.

All the injured passengers and the railway employees are progressing satisfactorily in the Katihar railway hospital. Through communication ha been restored at 4-15 this morning.—A.P.

Through Running Resumed

SALMARI, May 11.

With reference to the derailment of a passenger train at Salmari station, the Divisional Superintendent wires:—Through running has been resumed. The 226 down and 221 up were the first trains to run through. The work of rerailing the engine is under progress. It is expected to be rerailed by this evening. The injured passengers and the railway fireman are progressing favourably. The driver is in a serious condition.—A.P.

DISCONTENT IN JHABUA STATE

Council Of Administration No Different From Deposed Ruler's Regime

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, May 10.

The Jhabua tangle is getting more complicated. The new Council President Mr. Deelip Singh who is not popular amongst the Jhabua public, it appears is trying to consolidate his position amongst the public and the Agency.

The new Council of Administration is not from the people's point of view different from the deposed ruler's regime but worse in some forms, as the machinery of the new Council Administration is in the hands of persons who are unpopular amongst the Jhabua people.

Meanwhile the Bhil peasantry is being subjected to the amount of excessive taxation as ever. Great discontentment is prevailing in the whole Jhabua State.

FATAL QUARREL OVER LOAN OF TWO ANNAS

Man Stabbed To Death In U. P. Village

LUCKNOW, May 10.

News of how a loan of two annas ended tragically comes from a village in Mohanlal Ganj Tehsil. It is alleged that a man named Buddhu borrowed two annas from another man by name Badlu last year and returned the sum to Badlu's brother's wife after a couple of days. On Thursday last Badlu demanded the amount from Buddhu but Buddhu said that he had already paid the money. Badlu is thereupon alleged to have attacked Buddhu with a lathi. A third man named Reoti, Buddhu's relation, thereupon intervened and Badlu is said to have stabbed Reoti with the result that Reoti died on the way to hospital. Badlu has been taken into custody:—A. P.

17 LAKHS FOR U. P. RURAL UPLIFT

India Govt. Comes To Aid Of Two-fold Scheme

NAINI TAL, May 10.

Tht "Associated Press" understands that the U. P. Government's schemes for rural development, which were recently submitted to the Government of India would cost about Rs. 17 lakhs.

These schemes fall into two parts:—(1) Departmental schemes for development, such as the inauguration of health units, the marketing of products of village industries, training in certain village industries to be imparted by master craftsmen, etc., through the agency of the staff maintained by the various departments; and

RS. 5,000 FOR EACH DISTRICT.

(2) the main scheme intended to build up the foundation of rural uplift work and which contemplates the appointment of specially trained staff with specialised training in agriculture, sanitation and co-operative methods to work in a certain number of selected villages in each district. For each district there will be a specially trained person in supervisory charge and there will also be a district rural association in each district. The scheme contemplates that each district be given at least Rs. 5,000 to spend on small local works.

It is expected that out of the Rs. 17 lakhs, Rs. 15 lakhs will be found by the Government of India and two (?) lakhs by the local Government.

It is also learnt that the schemes will be brought into effect at an early date and that the necessary staff will be appointed by the end of this month.—A. P.

NEW DEWAN OF AJMER MARWAR

AJMER, May 9.

Colonel Field has taken charge of the Marwar Diwanship from Thakur Chen Singhjee, the acting Diwan.

Other important changes are also imminent.

JUBILEE ELECTRIC WORKS AT SANGLI

Agent To Governor-General Lays Corner Stone

SANGLI, May 10.

Col. J. C. Tate, Agent to the Governor-General for Deccan States and Resident of Kolhapur, performed last evening the laying of the corner one of the Jubilee Electric Works at Sangli in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering.

The State Engineer made a statement on the occasion which showed that the State had decided to make a start with their power house with an initial outlay of Rs. 16,000 and that the installation was expected to have ample capacity to meet the needs of the town.

MODERN AMENITIES.

In requesting Col. Tate to lay the corner stone, His Highness the Raja Saheb of Sangli observed that the new scheme would give an opportunity to the inhabitants of Sangli to enjoy many modern amenities through electricity.

His Highness said that the State had not conceived the scheme in a purely commercial spirit and that it had been resolved to devote a certain portion of the profit of the scheme to some charitable or educational object. His Highness concluded by expressing his confidence that the power house would be adding a necessary amenity to the people of the State.

Col. Tate then laid the corner stone and made a suitable speech. —A.P.

Hoare's Message To Tagore

Santiniketan: The Secretary of State for India in a message congratulating Poet Tagore on his 75th birthday says "It is very much to be desired that the East and the West should get to understand each other as well as possible, and English is the best medium available for this purpose.'

ENGLISH MISSIONARY MURDERED IN BARISAL

Body Found With Head Almost Cut Off In Room

BARISAL, May 10.

Brother F. C. Hewlett (26), who is a Londoner attached to the Oxford Mission in Barisal was found nearly decapitated in a room of the Mission Bungalow containing the cash chest.

It is believed that he was murdered by a burglar.—A.P.

JUBILEE DINNER POSTPONED

NAINI TAL, May 10.

It appears the car was negotiating a sharp turn when it fell down into a 'khud,' hundred yards below resulting in the instantaneous death of Sir Charles.

Lady Kendall, who was here, was informed of the accident and she rushed to the spot and brought up the body of her husband

The Naini Tal Club Jubilee dinner on Saturday has been cancelled out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

It appears that while negotiating a sharp turn the car was confronted by a lorry coming in the opposite direction. In order to avoid a clash the driver swerved to the Khudside with the above tragic results.—A.P.

A Rangoon message says the news of a devastating fire occurring in Thazi on Friday morning, and destroying all the stalls and enclosures of the Silver Jubilee Fair has been received here. People's timely help stopped the further spread of the fire. No casualties are reported. Incendiarism is suspected.

"I GUARDED KINGS"

King-Killers I Have Known

The Late King Edward VII Fired Upon!

WHY SECRET SOCIETIES STILL FLOURISH

By Ex-Inspector HAROLD BRUST

(NOTE.—Widespread interest has been aroused by this graphic series of revelations in which "Brust of the Yard", in recounting his experiences during eighteen years with Scotland Yard's Special Branch, tells of the unceasing war waged by vigilant police against the enemies of Kings and Rulers. In recognition for services in protecting M. Venizelos, when Premier of Greece, Mr. Brust was decorated with the Order of the Holy Redeemer (the Greek 'Military Medal'). Continuing his fascinating reminiscences, this famous detective tells of rigicides he has known, and unmasks the workings of many Secret Societies.)

"I marked down the English Prince of Wales for death. It has been tried once. You have got me—but somebody else will take on the job!"—in effect, this was the astounding pronouncement made by a regicide to his detective captors, after an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate King Leopold of the Belgians.

That terrible prophecy was made in April 1902. The attack mentioned, on the English Heir Apparent, took place in 1900, and as a result the then Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII) and his princess (afterwards the beloved Queen Alexandra) narrowly escaped being murdered in Brussels.

The attempt was the outcome of fiery political anti-British "hate" preached in Belgium by the Boer extremist, Dr. Leyds, and occurred at the time when Lord Roberts in South Africa was leading the British Army to victory everywhere. Bloemfontein had fallen, and Kruger was in flight. The Boer War was "hot news" for all the European newspapers, and Dr. Leyds's explosive outbursts gained his doctrine a number of Continental adherents, one of whom was Jean Baptiste Sipido, a youngster just over fifteen years of age and learning the trade of tinsmith.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were passing through Brussels on their way to Denmark. On the night before the attack the Young Socialist Guard held a mass meeting in the city at the Labour Hall. Sipido attended the gathering, and from documents discovered upon him later, he seemed to have been offered a post in the movement as assistant cashier. The letter offering the appointment was most subtly worded, and hinted at "other duties." The fruit of these strange seeds sown in young Sipido's mind became apparent on the morrow.

I have mentioned in a previous chapter that the Heir Apparent, who was to become Edward the Seventh of England, prided himself on being the one royal personage above attempted assassination. On the day in question he and the Princess were seated in the saloon of a train in Brussels Railway Station; they had no guards, as the Prince liked to travel without when possible, believing his popularity to be sufficient passport for safety and respect.

The Merciful Prince

Sipido, meanwhile, had made his way to the railway station, and gained admittance to the platform by means of the usual 'penny' ticket.

With him came three accomplices, Moert, Heire and Pauchot, all young men similarly fired with thoughts of king-murder. Sipido was hiding a loaded revolver in his pocket.

Worming their way through the crowds of travellers, the four ranged along side the saloon coach where the Prince and Princess were sitting.

A few minutes before the train was scheduled to leave, Sipido cast everything on the one great hazard. Leaping onto the footboard of the coach, he jerked out his weapon and sent four shots crashing into the royal compartment!

Such was his agitation that every bullet missed! A station porter, aghast, came rushing up, jumped for Sipido and stretched him senseless with one mighty blow! Then, mistaking a bystander—a quite respectable young man who was waving his arms about in terror—for another conspirator, the zealous porter knocked him out, too!

Sipido and his accomplices were seized, but the Prince, with humanity so typical of his, delayed the starting of the train in order to request the railway officials not to treat the young man too severely. The merciful gesture inspired the crowds on the platform into a great ovation and the station echoed to the roar of cheering as the royal couple departed safe!

Sipido and the others were taken to the Surete. "I tried to kill him and I will try again!" boasted Sipido. "He ought to have a bullet in his head for supporting Joseph Chamberlain and the slaughter in South Africa. I am an avenger of humanity. Princes, Capitalists, Jews and the British race are my enemies!"

His pockets were crammed with anarchist literature, and his talk was sprangled with the glib phrases of the irresponsible agitators. He was a clear example of the way Youth, all down the ages from the first plottings against the first rulers, has been an easy tool for those cowardly intriguers who pour their poison into ears easily impressed, keeping in the background while fools do their bidding and risk their necks.

From every corner of the earth messages of congratulation reached the Prince and Princess of Wales, upon their fortunate escape from the reckless criminality of Sipido.

Sipido, the beardless boy, round-faced, black-haired was put on trial in Belgium, with his three associates. He pleaded "guilty." The Public Prosecutor called eighty witnesses to prove his guilt. His companions were proved "Not Guilty," and acquitted.

Excitement ran high in Europe. Would Sipido be sentenced, and what would his sentence be?

Was Acquitted By The Court!

What a shock it was when Sipido, despite his own admission of guilt, was acquitted by the court! The grounds given for the acquittal were that "he was irresponsible." All the court of justice did was to order him to be detained until he had reached the age of twenty-one years! Immediately the acquittal was pronounced, the court usher allowed Sipido to leave the dock. He walked out of the court, and three days later was seen in the streets of Paris, playing a game called "Boers versus British" at the kerbside, with his smiling parents looking on!

It is no part of these memoires to recall in detail the diplomatic rupture which followed the scandal of this court decision. Sufficient to say that a rupture was expected, and it came.

The Man Who Hated Kings

The man who prophesied the attempt upon the Prince of Wales was an Italian named Geunaro Rubino di Rubino, an anarchist vagabond who roamed from country to country seeking opportunities for anti-monarchist villainy.

Rubino was a born criminal, mentally warped from birth Strangely enough, at one time in his chequered career he was actually employed by the Italian Embassy in London, engaged on the work of counter-espionage 'against anarchists!' It was during this period that he came under the notice of the Special Branch of Scotland Yard, when he was found to be "double-crossing' the Italian Embassy and working hand in glove with the men he was supposed to combat.

Suppressing information, supplying false information, Rubino was making a very profitable thing out of his occupation, until he was revealed in his true colours as an enemy of all constitutional authority, a hater of kings, and a violent revolutionary.

Dismissed in disgrace from the Embassy, he fled to Europe, makfor Belgium, but first equipping himself with a revolver from a London pawnbroker. A check-up his past life proved him to have a criminal record (this was found the case in most of the police tallies made at Scotland Yard on known anarchists), having served five years for forgery and three years for swindling.

Rubino, who had openly avowed himself an enemy of kings, rulers and clergymen, knew that in Belgium capital punishment had been abolished, even for such crimes as treason and murder. In Belgium, then, he decided to give his warped passions free play, and planned the murder of King Leopold.

King Leopold of the Belgians was no easy person to protect in those days. Several attempts were made upon his life, and much of his unpopularity was due to the reports being spread throughout Europe of atrocities in the Belgian Congo.

Lurid tales were being told of tyranny over the African natives in the territory administered by Belgian officials—a territory which then controlled the world's radium supply, where rich mines of gold, tin and diamonds abounded, and equatorial El Dorado from whence each year came supplies of rubber, ivory, palm nuts, palm oil and cocoa worth millions of money.

King Leopold, on the anniversary of Saint Leopold (his patron saint), attended a memorial service in Brussels Cathedral to honour his late wife, the Queen of the Belgians, and as the carriage transporting the King reached the Rue Royale, Rubino burst from the crowd and fired three shots, only to miss.

Seized, Rubino broke down and cried over his failure in not dispatching the Belgian King. His sentence was penal servitude for life.

This attack was followed by a positive fever of anarchist hunting in Belgium, and two days later Keir Hardie, that stormy petrel of English politics, and the first man to wear a red tie in the British House of Commons—was arrested in Brussels for making an incorrect entry in a hotel register!

Later that year another attempt was made upon Leopold's life, late one night when he was driving back to his palace at Lacken after a visit to Paris. Two bullets whistled through the air, missing the king, and the gunman made good his escape. Undoubtedly this was one of the many accomplices of Rubino. Proof that Rubino had accomplices was evident at his capture in the Rue Royale, when the police failed to find his weapon; it had been smuggled away through the crowd by a friend.

Wiping Out A Royal Family!

The Balkans—notorious throughout history as the political plague-spot of Europe, the breeding ground of treachery and hot-bed of intrigue—in 1903 proved to be the platform for the blackest, foulest royal assassination that has disgraced the Twentieth Century.

Not since the pitiless days of the French Revolution or the reign of Emperor Paul of Russia has anything so savage occurred as the murder in Belgrade of King Alexander and Queen Draga of Serbia, the queen's two sisters and brother, the royal guard and the whole of the Cabinet. It was a wipe-out complete and final, without parallel in European history, and took place little more than three decades ago.

This mass murder of the reigning dynasty and its ministers was not carried out by anarchists. It was a move to put the new Krageorgevitch (Black Prince) Dynsty on the throne, and was in fact a military revolution carried out at midnight. Years of preparation went to make the coup d'etat possible, every chance of a hitch was eliminated, and the most ruthless, brutal soldiers were primed by their murderer-masters for the terrible holocaust.

At the midnight hour, the kil-

(Continued on page 38.)

Hitler Hails Olympic Games

Facade Of Stadium Will Tower 40ft. High

"Sporting, chivalrous contest arouses the best human attributes. It does not sever, but unites the opponents in mutual understanding and reciprocal respect. It also helps to knit the bond of peace between the nations. Therefore may the Olympic Flame never expire!"

These words have been written by the Reich Fuehrer and Chancellor, Adolf Hitler, as an introduction to Friedrich Mildner's work: "Olympia 1936—Physical Training in the National-Socialist State."

The facade of the Olympic Stadium, towering forty feet high on the Reich Sport Field, is being constructed from shell limestone. This fine, unpolished and weather-resisting stone is procured from the neighbourhood of Wuerzburg, not far from the river Main. It has been chosen as being more pleasing to the eye for the outer surface than the concrete which composes the body of the new construction. There will be 136 limestone pillars, each 44 feet high and measuring round 5 feet by 3 feet, together with many hundred slabs each nearly two inches thick. In all 6500 cubic yards of the limestone are required, and twelve firms are engaged in its delivery.

ADMISSION PRICES CHANGED

The sale of the season tickets for the various branches of sport included in the Olympic programme, and also the single tickets for the opening and closing ceremonies on the 1st and 16th August respectively, commences on the 1st July. These tickets are especially popular with those who wish to see the field and track events during the first week of the Games, and the swimming events during the second week, and who thus prefer them to the Olympic Pass with which in the second week only the football and handball contests can be witnessed. The prices of admission to the opening and closing ceremonies have been changed from those originally announced. For the first stand the price remains at 15 but for the second stand it has now been fixed at 10 marks. For the third stand it is 6 marks, and for standing room 3 marks. More over the series of season tickets avaiable from the 1st July has also been extended. In general they will only be issued for the stands, but there will also be a season ticket, costing 20 marks, for standing room in the Swimming Stadium.

EQUESTRIAN EVENTS

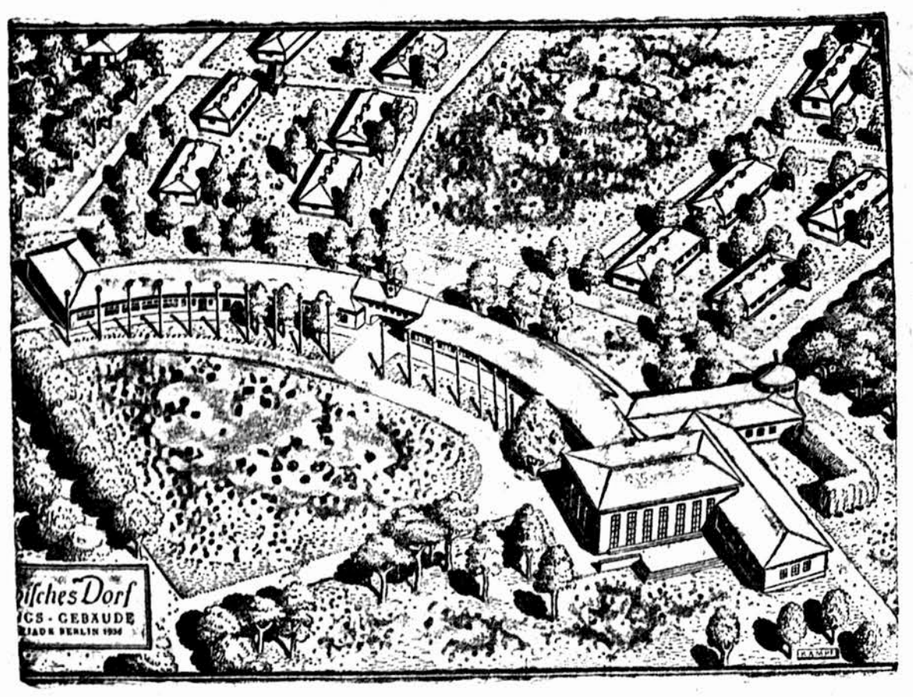
The German Olympic Committee for Equestrian Events has been actively engaged for a considerable time with the preparation of the German team for the Games of 1936, the Working Committee being under the leadership of Lt.-General Knochenhauer, Inspector of Cavalry. As is known the riding contests at games will consist of three events: 1) a multiple test with five trials making exceptional demands both on riders and horses; 2) a dressage competion; and 3) a steeplechase. Every country may be represented by three riders and three horses in each event. The training of the German riders is being carried out in three classes at the Cavalry School in Hanover under Lt.-General Baron von Dalwigk. The dressage horses are under the control of Major Gerhard, those for the multiple event under Captain von Metzsch and those for the jumping under Lt.-Colonel Baron von Waldenfels. Herr Oskar Loerke, the well-known riding master, has been assisting in the training of the dressage horses since last October. Some dressage horses and riders are also undergoing training in Berlin under two other well-known riding masters, Major Buerkner and Herr Richard Waetgen. Nine to twelve riders and ten to sixteen horses are now in training for each of the three events. The final selection will be made shortly before the Olympic Games.

OLYMPIC VILLAGE

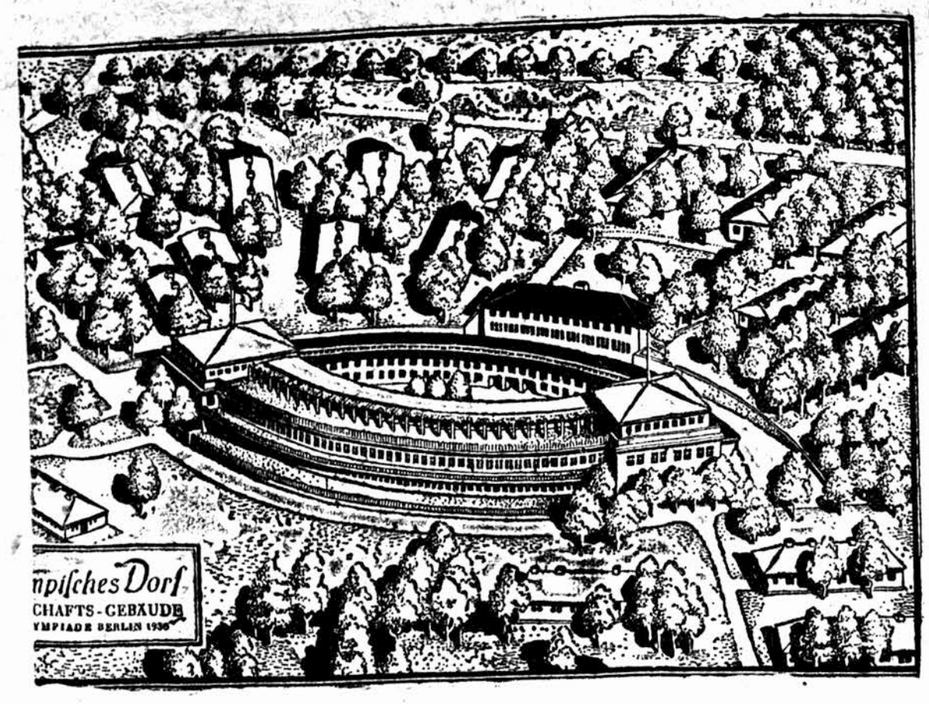
This semi-circular building at the entrance to the Olympic Village contains in its right wing a large reception hall, (The Hall of the Nations in which each nation will have its own compartment. The Olympic attaches of the individual teams will receive visitors here, and with the aid of the telephone will arrange communications with the members of the teams. The offices of the Village commandant and administration, and also of the guard, are situated in the rooms over the gate-way. To the left of the gate-way are the rooms for the technical departments, a bank, a post-office, a luggage room and a laundry office for the use of Village residents; and, apart from these, another post-office and five shops for the public and press. In a cross-wing to the right is a hall accommodating 500 to 600 persons. For the convenience of traffic a tunnel is constructed under the main Berlin—Hamburg thoroughfare passing by the left of the reception hall, and through which the parking place for cars on the far side of the road can be reached.

OLYMPIC VILLAGE RESTAURANTS

The residents in the Olympic Village will have their meals in this building, dining in national groups. Forty large kitchens are provided, each with a dining-hall. Two kitchens with their dining-halls will each be equipped for 150 persons, three others each for 100 persons, and fifteen more each for 40 persons. The building also contains all the necessary offices and stores, dressing-rooms for the kitchen personnel, 50 dwelling-rooms and a canteen for the personnel, offices for the Village fire-men, residential accommodation for the Village engineer working rooms and all other accommodation necessary for technical and business requirements. In the smaller building in the background will be housed the central heating plant, which will be needed at a later date when the village is converted to other uses after the Olympic Games.



Entrance to Olympic Village.



Olympic Village Restaurants

ROBUST HEALTH IN 10 DAYS.

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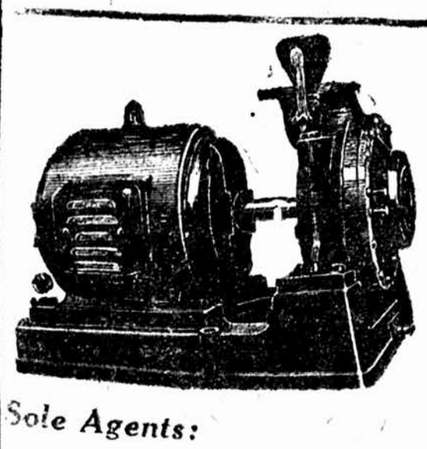
MARELLI



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Why Our Industries Do Not Flourish

Inefficiency Generally Prevailing In Their Engineering Departments Is Primarily Responsible For Slow Progress

BY B. M. BHATT, B.Sc. (Engr)

Whether a concern is run profitably or with loss, chiefly depends upon the efficient working of the several departments that constitute the concern, and the managing capacity of the authorities responsible for the concern. In fact, the two factors go hand in hand. Being a technical man I shall confine myself to the Engineering sections, the defects in which I shall try to put together in the following article.

In most of the factories and textile mills, the Engineering section is the most neglected one, the natural consequence of this negligence being the utter chaos and inefficiency prevailing in some of these engineering sections. It has been a general tendency on the part of Indian engineers, mostly "turned out," to think that their duty consists in seeing that their department works and does not stop working. Unfortunately, this duty is performed at the cost of efficiency, which, if put in rupees, annas and pies, may even amount to thousands of rupees per month.

My present intention is only to point out this prevailing chaos in the engineering departments which, I think, may be one of the chief causes of the far from flourishing conditions of our manufacturing concerns. To the persons concerned—and particularly such persons as are usually affected by "cash accounts"—I shall endeavour to elucidate how this chaos in management brings about chaos also in "hard cash."

WASTE THROUGH SMOKE.

The boiler department is the most important of all engineering departments and also generally, the most neglected one. The operation of the boiler department affords a great opportunity for effecting economy, if only some fundamental facts about the working of boilers are kept in mind by the practical engineers. The three important problems of Boiler Engineering are:—

(1) The problem of complete combustion of fuel.

(2) The problem of lagging of boilers and steam pipes.

(3) The problem of efficient working of economisers.

Let us analyse the position as to each. Everybody knows what a tremendous amount of black smoke is given out by some of our mill chimneys, but very few actually understand the terrible wastage of coal due to it. It is a simple problem. Let us try to understand it.

The carbon in the coal burns, giving out heat, used to produce steam out of water, in the boilers. This carbon requires a certain amount of air for its burning, for burning is nothing else but a process of oxidation. Thus carbon combining with oxygen forms what is called carbon dioxide.

If sufficient amount of air is supplied to the fuel, the whole amount of carbon in the coal is changed to CO 2 and the gases leaving the chimney have a greater percentage of CO2. Together with CO 2 there are other incombustible gases going out of the chimney, but all these gases including CO 2 are colourless, and if complete combustion of fuel is taking place in the boilers, the chimney gases should be colourless.

If, however the amount of air supplied is deficient, some of the carbon escapes as small particles in the form of smoke, unburnt, and, of course, this is a waste. Also, some of the carboon burns incompletely to form a gas called carbon-monoxide (CO) instead of CO 2 ,which is also colourless. This production of CO is objectionable as, if it escapes, it is a loss, because CO can be burnt to CO 2 for complete combustion. Also, excess of air has a cooling effect on the burning fuel.

An instrument called CO2 recorder is specially designed which registers the percentage of CO 2 escaping from the chimney, and thus shows whether the combustion is complete or not. The percentage composition of chimney gases for ordinary coal with complete combustion, as given by Prof. D. A. Low, should be something like this.

(By Volume.)

CO 2	.....	11 p.c.
CO	.....	1 p.c.
O (Oxygen)	.....	7 pc.
N (Nitrogen)	.....	81 p.c.

LOSS IN "HARD CASH."

Now, let us try to realise this loss, or to get an idea about it in "hard cash." The following table will serve as a guide.

p.c. of CO2 in chimney gases		p.c. of coal wasted
4	.....	32.4
5	.....	26.2
6	.....	21.8
7	.....	18.9
8	.....	16.4
9	.....	14.9
10	.....	13.4
11	.....	12.3
12	.....	11.4
13	.....	10.6

(Booth And Kershaw.)

Some of the local mills consume coal worth about Rs. 20 to 30 thousand per month. Taking only about 5 per cent. wastage due to smoke production, it may be more), the loss extends to, Rs. 250 x 5, equal to Rs. 1,250 per month.

This is not a trifling amount, yet as no "money loss recorder" is applied on the chimney side, the actual loss is unknown to the agents, while the engineers sometimes do not care to know.

A child cannot conceive of a chimney apart from the smoke it gives out. Well, he can be excused for that, as he has no idea that the smoke he thinks of costs much more than several chimneys put together.

The remedy for this trouble lies in a simple problem of draught (supply of air) regulation, according to the readings of the CO 2 recorder and the draught gauge, by natural or artificial means. From the above facts it can be seen that a set of apparatus including the CO 2 recorder and the draught gauge are essential, but unfortunately the importance of such a set is hardly realised by the agents.

Mr. Beatie of the Institution of Engineers (India) observes on the importance of such apparatus:—

"Economics in the production of steam are invariably a direct result of accurate and detailed knowledge of waht is occurring in the boiler house. The installation of metering apparatus at the steam boiler plant can, therefore, be recommended with every confidence as its intelligent use will ensure a speedy return on its capital outlay, and what is more important, a permanent record of plant performance and efficiencies."

PREVENTION OF RADIATION LOSSES.

Now we shall take up the easier yet equally neglected problem of lagging or prevention of radiation losses of heat in steam piping and boilers. The steam pipes boilers if exposed to the atmosphere directly will radiate heat which is a loss. To prevent this a composition is pasted upon such pipes which will not allow this flow of heat. This process of applying the insulating paste is called lagging.

This is, of course, done in most of the mills and factories, but sometimes when the lagging of some pipe gives way the relagging of such a pipe is postponed "sine die". Of course, the loss due to not lagging the pipes is not so severe as the previous one, yet it amounts to a sum which cannot be neglected.

The radiation losses are given in heat units. A unit of heat is the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 lb. (pound) of water through 1degree (F.)

Generally a pound of Indian coal contains about 10,500 heat units.

An idea about the radiation losses can be had from the following table, giving heat units lost, per hour, per square foot of heating surfaces, compiled by Mr. Bettie rrom tests by Mr. N. P. L. Taddington:

Steam temperature Uncovered pipe.		
100 deg. F.	.....	58
200 deg. F.	.....	297
300 deg. F.	.....	648
400 deg. F.	.....	1146
500 deg. F.	.....	1815
600 deg. F.	.....	2680
700 deg. F.	.....	3760
800 deg. F.	.....	5180
900 deg. F.	.....	6850
1000 deg. F.	.....	8930

Let us take an easy example. Generally, the steam temperature can be taken to be 600deg. F. (after superheating). If a pipe, 40 feet long and 6" diameter, carrying steam at 600 deg., is left unlagged it will cause a loss of

40 x 1/2 x 3 equal to sq. ft. exposed area.

60 x 2680 equal to 160800 heat units per hour or 160800 x 24 x 30 equal to 115776000 units per month.

If the efficiency of the boiler is taken as 70 per cent.

The loss in coal:—

eq. to: 115776000 x 100/70 x 10500 eq. to 15751 lbs. (pounds.)

or 15751/2240 eq. to nearly 7 tons of coal.

Taking the coal to cost Rs. 15 per ton, this will cost nearly Rs. 105 per month. It should be noted that this loss is only calculated for a pipe 40 feet long. If, however, more piping or boiler is exposed, the reader can calculate the loss for himself.

Besides the above problems, there are several other problems in boiler maintenance, including the problem of properly working the economisers. A regular record of the temperature difference in the economiser would show when they require to be cleaned, etc.

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O. 2—35.

Effect Of Polar Regions On Earth's History

Geological And Atmospherical Research Throws Fresh Light On Formation Of Continents & Oceans

(By Professor Erich Von Drygalshi, University of Munich)

The influence—from a physical and biological, and also human point of view—of conditions in the Polar regions on all parts of the earth, no matter in what latitude, has in recent decades come to be more clearly recognised, but this field of research is as yet far from being exhausted. From its very nature this influence cannot be sharply defined because it meets and mingles with the influences of other zones particularly of the Tropics. It is due to the particular position of the poles, earth forces being there accumulated, and also to the rotation of the earth and the position of the earth's axis as it passes round the sun in the ecliptic. From this are derived the thermic properties of the Polar regions, the accumulation of cold in the ice masses and the action of this cold on the atmosphere ocean and so on.

Air Movements

The masses of heavy air over the Polar calottes are centres in which air movements originate. The northern calotte lies like a cap with ragged edges and the southern is a ring-shaped formation round the outer edge of the Antarctic. The air movements which have their origin over these calottes manifest themselves, in the north as well as in the south, as changes in the Polar fronts and determine the weather in the middle latitudes. Mases of cold air are projected from these centres as far as the lower latitudes and are directed by the east sides of the continents or the mountain chains running north and south, as in eastern Asia and Greenland, in the Cordilleras of Canada, in the Andes of Patagonia and in the Urals. The ocean currents on the eastern coasts of Asia, North America and Greenland, the Northers of the United States as well as the Pamperos of the Argentine are connected with these projections. The two latter are drying winds which give rise to the steppe-like country of the Prairies and the Pampas and of West Siberia, east of the Urals. In the south the projections of the Polar fronts generaly develop in a flatter manner than in the north, with the exception of those about South America. In the north they are broken up and directed by the way water and land are distributed, that is to say by the coasts and mountains.

Effect On Ocean

These atmospheric effects of the Polar regions are closely connected with the effects on the ocean. The cold currents along the east coasts in the north have already been mentioned. In the south the Falkland current along the east coast of Patagonia has the same origin, but the effects on the ocean are not therewith exhausted. These effects are even greater and more general in the south than in the north, because the northern Arctic Ocean is almost completely surrounded by land, which limits its effect on the other oceans, whereas in the south the three oceans are bordered by ice coasts and extend free and unhindered northwards. For that reason the inland ice of the Antarctic region is a great centre for disturbances. The action and reaction between this centre and the hot belt of the tropical seas give rise to movements of the ocean at all depths. We know that a stratum of cold Polar water forces its way northwards from the edge of the Antarctic inland ice, and then, from the middle latitude of the southern hemisphere on, it sinks to a depth of about 1000 metres and reaches far into the northern hemisphere. Beneath this, and in the opposite direction there is a current of tropical and sub-tropical water, recognizable from its temperature and salt content; this forces its way southwards in a stratum as far as the border of the shallow sea over the Antarctic Shelf. Here it mingles with the cold water, becomes thereby heavier and sinks down the slope of the continental shelf to the deep ocean. There it forms a thick stratum of cold water covering the bottom of the ocean and stretches north wards far beyond the Equator. The question whether the Antartic or the Tropics pay the greater part in this displacement of water strata is not yet settled. The distribution of sea organisms particularly the planktons is in any case determined by it.

Influence On Continents

The influence of the Polar regions on the continents is also quite general. I have already mentioned how the steppe country arose from the currents of cold, dry air. The unfavourable economic position of the countries along the eastern coasts in the higher latitudes is also due to the influence of cold currents The development of the greatest Ice ages and their effect on the land down to the middle latitudes depend on their origin near the Pole already in the Permian Age. The effect of former glacial movements which came from the high mountains is, as regards the area effected, negligible. They were also more of a linear nature, whereas the Polar ice movements embraced whole continents.

The greatest Ice Age that we know of, the Permian, has left its traces on the Gondwana Plateau which stretches over the three southern continents, the Indian Ocean and also peninsular India, that is to say a vast area, which finally in the Tertiary Age was broken up by fissures, which radiated from the South Pole and along which volcanoes arose. This area now lies for the greater part under the Indian and Southern Atlantic Oceans. This Ice Age was connected with the Antarctic and the Antarctic's present ice covering perhaps represents a part of it. And if one thinks of the cooling of the earth and all its effects as originating in the Polar regions, a hypothesis against which one bring no astronomical or other evidence, then one can explain from this view of the history of the earth the whole formation of the continents and oceans, the preponderance of the oldest rocks of the earth round about the Pole and the similarity in their structure to the inland ice; the earth's present crust. One must then seek for the influence of conditions in the present day aspect of the continents but also in their whole geological development.

Phenomena Of Polar Light

Finally, about both the North and South Pole there are Polar light phenomena of peculiar strength and beauty which have their effects over the earth. We know but little of their influence. In the last Polar year 1932-33 attempts have been made to determine it by international co-operation. And one can find, in the strong forces collected round the poles or emanating from them the cause of many phenomena which can be observed in all zones of the earth and which also affect our lives.

THE KING LOVES HORSE RACING.

When King George ascended the throne, there were many who thought that he would dampen the ardour of royal sports—the royal stables in particular.

King Edward had always been a lover of horse-racing, while King George had never shown much liking for it. But when he became King, he astonished everyone by his knowledge of horse-flesh. He was a better judge than his father.

The picture shows the King chatting informally at a race track where he is often seen when any of the royal stable are racing.

But horse-racing is not the King's favourite sport. Yachting at Cowes is another real attraction for his Majesty and there is nothing he likes more than to climb aboard the royal yacht Britannia for a sail in a spanking breeze.

King George never had the luck with horses that his father King Edward had. Always some unforeseen mishap marred what seemed to be a splendid opportunity. But this lack of success never worried the King much. He liked sports—just like the Prince of Wales to-day—for sport's sake, not for any desire to gamble or win.

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Submarines-Yes Or No?

Naval Powers, Small And Big, Entertain Diametrically Opposite Views Regarding Their Abolition

(From A Correspondent)

At the beginning of the Great War submarine warfare was in its earliest stages. Naval conflicts soon showed, however, that this new weapon was capable of being highly developed and might prove the decisive factor in any battle at sea. This fact had been grasped by more than one country, and the end of the war showed nearly every fleet being supplemented by increasing numbers of these small units which were perfected to a high technical standard as time went on. Not only did the submarines increase in size, they were built quicker, capable of diving deeper and staying at sea longer without re-fuelling. Numerous accidents and losses did not daunt the authorities from putting more and more improvements into practice and experimenting on a large scale. To-day no fleet would be complete without its submarines. Even in without its submarines. Even inferior Powers possess at least a few, because the construction is comparatively inexpensive compared with big battleships.

British View Favours Abolition

Whereas submarines were considered a dangerous weapon of attack during and shortly after the war, and Germany was not allowed to construct or use them for this reason according to the Treaty of Versailles, this attitude has changed considerably during the last few years at least as far as some of the great naval Powers are concerned. Accordingly to the more recent point of view the submarine is one of the most important defensive weapons invaluable to smaller Powers who can not afford to uphold a large fleet. England, on the other hand, adheres to the old standpoint that the submarine is a most dangerous aggressive armament. It is, therefore, easily comprehensible that England should consider the abolition of submarines, one of the most important points to be discussed at the coming Naval Conference. Britain, who suffered greatly from the German U-boats during the last War, is now alarmed by recent developments in this line on the other side of the Channel. France at present possesses the largest asd strongest submarine fleet in the world.

The great sea Powers are divided into two distinct groups with totally different ideas as to the part played by the submarine. one group consists of Italy and Japan, who consider the submarine as an indispensible weapon, and France who has systematically enlarged her submarine fleet until it has become a deadly instrument, the aggressive character of which no one will deny. The other group is made up of England, who herself possesses numerous submarines, but would distinctly prefer to see this instrument of War abolished, and the United States, who, however do not seem quite decided. The wide diveregnce of opinion on this point is clearly reflected by the number of submarines which each Power possesses. The numbers in brackets denote submarines in construction England possesses at present 52 (plus9), U.S.A. 59 (plus 6) half of which are old-fashioned, Japan 59 (plus 9), France 94 (plus 15) and Italy 43 (plus 22).

A Thorny Problem

Thus suggestions for the new Naval Conference differ greatly England stands for complete abolishment now as ever. The United States want a substantial decrease at least. France and Italy, on the other hand, advocate a high tonnage limit for light cruisers, torpedo boats and particularly submarines. In these conditions it seems very doubtful whether discussions on "Submarines Yes or No" are likely to lead to any satisfactory results. It is certain that the zealous supporters of submarines such as France will never agree to complete abolition. England and the other Powers on her side, cannot, on the other hand afford to ignore a weapon which is being built in increasing numbers by the opposite group.

This is not a matter confined to two or three great naval Powers who consider the submarine as an essential offensive weapon. On the contrary, the inferior naval Powers are likely to play an important part. All these small States, be it Poland or Finland, Holland or Brazil, Norway or Jugoslavia have at least one or two modern submarines in their fleets, for the submarine has become an indispensible and important factor in their coastal and marine defense which none of them will agree to give up voluntarily. The French advocacy of submarines would thus find many supporters at any disarmament conference if the abolition question should ever be attacked seriously

German Demand

As matters lie at present, no supernatural powers are necessary to prophesy that the submarine will continue to be one of the foremost factors in naval armament and that the Brith desire will remain unfulfilled. Technical progress such as has been made in scbmarine construction to an extraordinary degree cannot be made to move backwards. On the contrary, the submarine will tend to become more and more common as the defensive arm of the small Power. It is especially suited not only for the protection of commercial shipping, but even to a greater degree for patrolling long, otherwise unprotected coastlines in case of enemy attacks or attempts at landing. Germany will also have to be granted this defensve weapon before long. In drawing up her estimates. Britain has taken steps in case her desire for abolition should remain unfulfilled. The projected programme includes a demand for more destroyers as protection against the submarine peril.

ROME AND NEAR EAST

Italian Society Plans Courses Of Study Of Relations Of Their Civilisations

The Italian National Society called "Dante Alighieri" which was created to diffuse the Italian language and culture in the world and to favour the intercourse of intellectual relations between Italy and the other countries, has just organized a course of high studies.

The special aim of this course is to create and intensify intellectual and spiritual relations between the Western countries and the Near East; it will take place in Rhodes, an Italian island of the Egaean Sea, situated just half way between the East and the West, symbolyzing so the ideal point of conjunction between the two civilizations.

The initiative of the new courses came, from the Rhodes Dante Alighieri Committee and has immediately found the most spontaneous and generous support of the Government of the island and the general assent of all the cultured Italians.

Their duration has been fixed in reation to that of similar courses—they will last 45 days. The inauguration having been fixed for the 1st of August next, the courses will finish on the 15th of September.

The general programme is to examine and study the relations established between the Western countries and the Near East, from the most ancient to the present times, what benefits those relations have brought to the East and the influence of what can be considered as the most important creation of the Western genius: 'The Conception of the State," a creation to which Italian civilization contributed so intensely by her old and new conceptions of that State.

The programme has been fixed as follows, for the first year; it has been divided into six principal obligatory courses of lessons and two other facultative; 80 lessons in all.

The subject of the first obligatory course is: "The civilizations of the Near East," and the subject will be developed by Mr. Charles Anti, professor of Archaeology and Rector of the University of Padoa, who will treat especially of "Asia Minor pre-Hellenic Civilizations."

ROMAN AND CHRISTIAN. EAST.

The subject of the second course of lessons will be "Roman and Christian art in the East". This theme will be treated by Robert Pariboni, Member of the Royal Academy, and teacher of Archaeology and the History of Art at the Sacred Heart University of Milan.

Prof. Laurenzi will give a series of twelve facultative lessons and lectures on the following subject: "Antique Art in the Near East."

The third and fourth courses of lessons will be essentially historical and treat of the "Relatins between East and West in ancient times, at the end of the Middle Ages and in the modern Epoch." In the first of these two courses of lessons Prof. Pariboni will treat of the period of the "Roman history from the first Punic War to the Roman conquest of Egypt' and will comprehend all Roman activities in the East (the Macedonian war, the conquest of Asia Minor, etc.)

The second of the two above mentioned courses will deal with the 'relations between the Occidental and the Oriental countries in the Middle Ages and in Modern Times,' and some of the subjects will be treated by the greatest living Italian historian, Giocchino Volpe, Member of the R. Academy and Teacher of Modern Political History at the University of Rome.

H. E. Volpe will treat in a very special way the 'History of Islam, Byzance and Genoa at the end of the Middle Ages.' Senator Manfroni will speak about the Crusades.'

The subject of the fifth course of lessons will be about "the History of the Italian Thought in Modern Times" and will be treated by H. Ex. Francesco Coppola, of the Italian Royal Academy and Teacher of International Law at the University of Rome.

The subject of the sixth course of lessons will be "The New Doctrine of the Italian State." It will be treated by the Sergio Panunzio, M.P., and ordinary Teacher of "General Doctrine of the State" at the University of Rome.

To the courses of lessons are admitted (1) all the university students, whether Italians or not; (2) all interested persons (of any nationality) having a university degree, as well as teachers of middle and high schools and army and naval officers of all nations.

Our Shade & Ornamental Trees

Trees Enhance Not Only The Beauty Of A City But Also Its Healthfulness

(By D. S. LAUD, G.B.V.C., F.R.H.S., F.Z.S., Supdt., Municipal Gardens, Bombay.)

During the last few years there has been a remarkable growth of interest in planting of trees both for ornament and shade in towns and cities. The increasing interest in shade-trees in practically all the cities and towns of the country is worthy of more than a passing notice. This interest seems to be keeping in relation with the sanitary reforms that are being introduced. Whilst it is not stated that there is a connection between tree-planting and hygienic reforms, there is no doubt that shade trees contribute very materially to the healthfulness of a city. The shade trees have a restful effect because of their making homes more attractive. That which tends to give rest and pleasure must also contribute to the healthfulness.

The awakening of interest in tree-planting has been followed by the development of the movement for the shade-tree department in towns and cities. In our town the Municipal Corporation of Bombay maintains a Road-side Tree-planting Department under the control of the City Engineer, who is in-charge of our public roads.

Prior to the amalgamation of the Bombay Municipality and the City Improvements Trust, the latter body also maintained a similar department with a nursery near the Willingdon Club, Mahalaxmi, and you will find almost all the roads on the areas developed by the C. I. Trust, planted with ornamental and shade-trees. For example, one may cite the roads in the new development that has taken place in the north of the City on account of the C. I. Trust like Dadar-Matunga and in the Gamdevi area in the south of the Island.

Similarly, tree-planting is carried out by the Public Works Department in the area of the Development Department under Government of the reclamation area near Chruch-gate. In the areas in-charge of the Military at Coloba, similar operations are being carried on every year by the Royal Engineers. In the Suburban areas of Salsette and Thana Collectorate, the work is primarily done by the P. W. D. on the Main Trunk Road. During the year 1932-33 about 574 trees of different varieties were planted by the Road Department of the Bombay Municipality on different roads in the City. Of this number 57 were planted in freshly prepared pits to form new avenues, for which a grant of Rs. 1,000/- was provided in the Budget and the remaining were planted in the existing avenues in the place of casualties due to various causes. The cost of planting trees amounted to Rs. 486/-. The young trees were obtained from Road Department Nursery at Siri Road, where there are nearly 1,000 seedlings of 30 different varieties, the total cost of the nursery being Rs. 787/-.

Trees In Life Of A City

Now I shall deal in general, with (1) the trees in the life of a city and (2) selection of trees for street use.

It is a well known fact that towns and cities are founded in certain particular localities which are important on account of commercial incentive. Any place which offers special advantages for the business men to meet conveniently or where commodities may be cheaply manufactured or easily exchanged, is likely to be occupied by a City or Town. These places that are the near the sources of the natural wealth, at the mouths of navigable rivers, at falls or rapids of streams or at large deep harbours are the favourable sites for the location of large cities.

Whatever may be the reason to induce people to select a certain place for location of a town or city, it is their first desire to build shelters and houses in which to live. With this thought in mind, the natural features of the land are swept away to make room for the city, and as it grows there is addition of square block to square block, with the result that the plan of the growing city is almost like a board for playing draughts (checker board).

In former times where cities were built, no thought was given by the original builders in most cases to set aside certain areas for parks or to conserve portions of the existing natural forests for playgrounds for people.

But with the development of society, acquisition of wealth and the increased culture through education and travel, there is now the recognition that cities must not only be the sites of business, manufacture and commerce, but should be attractive places in which people could enjoy to live. This spirit for betterment is finding expression in great many ways e.g. to secure clean streets and better street lighting arrangements, to inaugurate sanitary reforms, to build better residences, to improve transport facilities and to acquire or reserve lands for parks and play-grounds.

Aesthetic Value Of Trees

One of the material aids to secure the health and attractiveness of cities and towns is trees, and the increasing interest in shade-trees is practically recognised all over the country. In the realization of City Beautiful, shade-trees play a very important part and beautiful avenues of shade-trees are planted, which make it one magnificent park.

In the city of Paris, nearly 86,000 trees have been planted which contribute one of the glories of that great City. No city in America possesses such avenues of fine shade-trees as the city of Washington.

Where recent developments have taken place in towns and where the valuation of property is high, homes are built near together and close to street line with no room in front of lawn. In such a place, the uniform planting of trees in streets, relieves the harshness of the view of a row of houses. The trees on account of their beauty, besides softening the hard lines of buildings, are continous source of pleasure, and further they have restful effect and possess an unceasing interest at all the seasons of the year. In Winter, we can study the outline of trees, branching, barks, and buds. In Spring we look forward to the appearance of flowers; in Summer, the trees are in full majesty of their beauty. In the Fall before they shed their leaves, the trees assume their Autumn livery which attracts our attention.

Sanitary Value

From the point of health, we have only to recall a few well-known facts. Trees help to purify the city by absorbing CO_2 that is exhaled by human beings and give back the pure O. The animal and the vegetable world complement each other and one furnishes the conditions and forces by which the other maintains life and health. Trees help to modify the temperature of our streets, and thereby give comfort to the residents. The normal heat of the Summer is still further intensified by the reflection from the pavement and buildings. Trees cut off the direct and reflected rays of the Sun, and their foliage has a marked effect on the temperature by the evaporation of large quantity of water from its surface and the reduction of temperature so resulting is greatest on dry days which brings about relief when much needed.

Economic Value

From an economic point of view, trees add to the real value of the estate and they are among the first things which impresses a stranger who visits the City. Estate owners are aware that beautiful trees increase the valuation of the properties. Consequently we find in majority of cases of modern land development trees are set out as soon as streets are opened.

Normal Value

Finally, the uplifting influence of an environment of trees is such as to make people not only happier but better.

A modern progressive city possesses three assets viz:—

(1) Its industries.
(2) Its commerce, and
(3) Its appearance which is the outward and visible evidence of character.

The "moral" of a people is unquestionably in exact keeping with the outward manifest appearance of the Municipal home.

Selection Of Trees For Roads

What would be an ideal street? When looking down the long perspective of the road, we find one species of trees planted throughout the whole length to form a nice avenue. The trees are uniform in size; the distance between tree to tree is uniform, their outstretching limbs do not meet, but will leave sufficient space between them to admit sufficient light and free circulation of air.

Tree guards are all alike and provided for all the trees to protect them from harm; and being all alike in size, form etc., contribute their share to the beauty of the street.

Good judgment is execised in the selection of trees, system of branching is pleasing and symmetrical in general outline, the crown of the tree is well filled—not too open nor too compact, branches are strong to sustain their own strength, and the leaves are in healthy condition, till they shed in the Autumn etc.

Qualities Of Road-side Trees

(1) Hardiness:—Trees should be hardy and capable of withstanding the unfavourable conditions existing in cities, e. g. (a) poor soil, (b) heat (c) drought, (d) smoke and (e) dust. Road-side trees should be able to resist the heavy winds and should possess ability to endure the transplanting well and be easy of propagation.

(2) Straightness and symmetry:—Road-side trees should have straight stems, symmetry in growthi and round ed and well filled crown.

(3) Free from insect attack:—In the selection of shade trees, relative immunity against insect attack is a point of great consideration. While there are few trees free from insect pest, there are others which enjoy greateriimmunity and such trees as far as possible should be selected for road-side planting.

(4) Abundance of Shade:—Trees which retain their foliage in good condition during Summer and show changes of colour at the fall (Autumn) are desirable. Scraggy trees do not give adequate shade and trees with dense foliage are objectionable on account of the fact that they cut off light, prevent the growth of grass if there be any lawn, on the road-side and in Monsoon retard the drying of the road.

(5) Cleanliness:— Cleanliness in habits of growth should be the essential character of good road-side trees. Falling of leaves, twing, bark, flowers and fruits keep the side walks and foot-paths untidy, while slippery fruits are dangerous to pedestrians.

Tempting glowers and fruits cause people to injure the trees. It is therefore, not desirable to plant trees for their fruit on public streets.

(6) Longerity:—Ideal road side tree must be also of medium growth and long lived. It is no doubt desirable to have good sized shade trees as soon as they are planted, but it is most unfortunate that those trees which grow most rapidly are not the most desirable For they are short lived, the wood is soft and easily broken by the wind and storm, and thus not economical.

Although we have so many varieties of trees, all do not answer the qualities mentioned above. Only a limited number are able to withstand the city conditions.

Ideal Trees

The ideal conditions are:—

(a) Easy to propagate.
(b) Easy to transplant.
(c) Straight and symmetry of growth.
(d) Immune from insect attack.
(e) Clean viz: free from littor of flowers, leaves and fruits.
(f) Long lived.

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Probing Mystery Of Cosmic Rays

University Of Chicago To Build Giant Electro-magnets Sixty-Five Thousand Times As Powerful As Earth's Magnetic Field

When Prof. Arthur H. Compton, distinguished and handsome physicist of the University of Chicago, returns from his visit to Oxford University early this summer, he will find his laboratory equipped with the latest tool for solving problem of he cosmic rays.

It will be an electromagnet weighing eight tons, capable of generating magnetism between its poles more than 65,000 times as strong as the magnetic field of the earth at the latitude of Chicago, powerful enough to entrap even the fast rays which bombard the earth from space.

The University of Chicago announced last week that a gift of dol. 5,000 had made possible the building of the new apparatus. An unusual feature of the magnet will be the comparatively wide separation of its poles, permitting the use of various kinds of instruments within the field.

The distance will be six inches, said to exceed that of any other large experimental magnet. Even at this separation the strength will range up to 13,000 gauss, a unit of magnetic intensity named for the German physicist, Karl Friedrich Gauss. The earth's magnetic field (which causes deflection of the compass-needle) is one-fifth of a gauss in the region of Chicago.

A MAGNETIC CAMERA.

More than five miles of copper strip, three-quarters of an inch wide, will be used to wind the eight-ton magnet. It will be air-cooled.

From Oxford, where he is lecturing, Professor Compton sent a message explaining why the magnet will be useful:

"Cosmic-ray particles are largely positive and negative electrons having energies thousands of times greater than those from artificial sources. This is just the region of energies where the existing laws of quantum mechanics are known to fail, and experimental information must be collected."

Most of the observations made with the magnet will be photographic. The flying charged cosmic-ray particles, passing between the poles of the magnet, will be deflected in their courses by the powerful field. Negatively-charged particles will be deflected in one direction, positively-charged ones in the opposite direction. The charge, velocity, and mass of the particles can be calculated from their behaviour.

Cosmic-ray particles, which are too small to be observed directly, will be forced to register their courses by means of an improved type of Wilson Cloud Chamber named for the British physicist, C. T. C. Wilson. This consists of a container filled with air supersaturated with water.

ATOMS IN THEIR COURSES.

As the particles fly through, they knock electrons out of atoms near which they pass. These crippled atoms, now electrically charged, become condensation nuclei of tiny water-droplets

Under just the right conditions of saturation and temperature the path of the rapidly moving particle thus becomes outlined momentarily in minute beads of water. The paths are photographed with illumination from an electric spark or similar rapid light-source.

When the cosmic rays pass through air, or other matter, they produce several kinds of disrupting effects, sometimes hitting an atom squarely, and smashing its nucleus.

When this occurs in the cloud-chamber, the photographic plate may record some quite unusual and important particle-tracks. Occasionally whole bursts o particles are seen, some positive, others negative, like a miniature firework.

The Chicago magnet will be the third large experimental one to be operated in this country. A famous one is that used at California Institute of Technology, Pasadona, by youthful Dr. Carl D. Anderson.

This magnet is so powerful that it is said to dim the lights of the city when switched on during the evening hours. It has a relatively small core—about six inches in diameter—and has a strength of 20,000 gauss. It was constructed in 1932 for use in connection with cosmic-ray studies carried on by Dr. Robert H. Millikan, head of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics at California Institute of Technology.

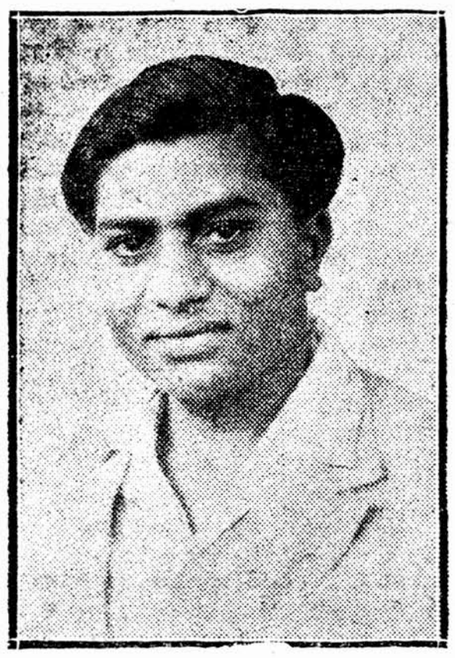
DISCOVERY OF POSITRON.

Doctor Anderson, then an unknown young physicist, on August 2, 1932, took out of this magnet the photograph of a puzzling particle—too light to be a proton, or heart of a hydrogen atom, yet of the wrong electrical charge for an electron. It was the first picture of a positron, or positive electron, the existence of which previously had been postulated by Paul A. M. Dirac, Cambridge (England) mathematician.

Another huge electromagnet is that used by Prof. Ernest O. Lawrence, physicist of the University of California. It originally had a core forty-five inches in diameter, which was cut down to twenty-seven inches to increase the strength of the field. It is capable of developing 15,000 gauss over a field three and a half inches wide.

What is reputedly the world's largest electromagnet is located at Bellevue, near Paris, in the laboratory of the French Office of Research and Inventions.

Instead of wire, the windings consist of copper tubing, through which a stream of water is forced to keep the magnet cool. The iron cores are wound with 15,000 feet of tubing. The magnet weighs 100 tons.—"Literary Digest."



Mr. Kanchan C. Patel, B.A. (Hons.) is the only student who passed this year's B.Sc. Examination of the Bombay University in first class with distinction in Botany.

MAN TO FLY LIKE BIRDS

Glen Sohn, Lansing, Michigan parachute jumper who furiously jumped from an airplane two miles above the earth, "flew" for 75 seconds with homemade "wings" propelled by manpower, predicted that man will be able to travel miles through the air with such wings, and do almost everything that a bird does.

The modern Icarus, in the brief flight he made before he released his parachute and descended to the earth, looped, zoomed and glided.

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Books And Their Writers

Vidya Bushan Pandit Dinanath Shastri, President of the Panchang Shodhan (Calendar Reform) Committee, Indore, who claims to have removed all the controversies and defects in the existing Hindu calendars. The All-India Astronomers' Conference will be held in Indore from 9th to 11th June next to consider his Committee's report.

Jawaharlal's Letters

TAWARIKH NI TEJCHHAYA. Vol. I. By Gunvantrai Acharya, Published by Saurashtra Karyalaya, Ranpur, Price As. 8.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wrote several letters to his daughter Indira Nehru—aged 13 at the time—from the Central Jail, Naini, in 1930-31 on the history of the world, as read by him. He has interpreted in them several outstanding events in the history of the world and the human race, right from the beginning upto date. The insight of a scholar and the burning desire of a patriot craving for independence of his country are apparent in every line of the letters, combined with a style and a method in every way suitable to the age of the addressee. Not only the young boys and girls who are intended to be the recipients of his views through his daughter are likely to be instructed by his interpretation but grown-up people would equally feel interested by their contents. The Saurashtra Karyalaya has done well in securing the copyright and making them available in Gujarati. The translation is eminently well done.

K.

"RASHMI." Published by the Gujarati Sahitya Mandal, St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

The Gujarati Sahitya Mandal of St. Xavier's College is only three years old, but in that short space of time it has achieved much. This finely got-up volume of nearly 90 pages is a record of work well done. The boys and girls forming the Mandal, whose contributions make up a large part of the publication, are budding writers with a promise of better work in future. They have been fortunate enough in annexing the foremost literary men of Gujarat, like Nanalal Kavi, Kanaiyalal Munshi and Ramanlal V. Desai to address and guide them and we are sure that the Mandal if it is able to adhere to its present policy will meet with greater success than obtained hitherto. The articles comprise short stories, verses, fine arts, humour and allied subjects. On the whole, we are of the opinion that the students have done well in coming out with the volume rather than keeping their light hidden under a bushel.

K.

"PREM-MALA." By Prof. Ardeshir M. Modi, Bombay.

Prof. Modi of the Secondary Teachers' Training College is a Parsi and believer in the creed of Zoroaster. In spite of these drawbacks he has taken to Gujarati literature and Hindu philosophy as a fish takes to water. Narsinh Mehta, a Bhakta poet of Mediaeval Gujarat, was a devotee of Lord Krishna and he has written hymns expounding the philosophy of Krishna worship which are still being recited in Gujarat. He has selected some of the most striking from amongst them and rendered them into English—calling them the Garland of Love: "Prem-Mala." Those who had read Prof. Modi's "Spring Blossoms" published by A. H. Stockwell, London, must have noticed the facility with which he writes English verses. To him, therefore, the translation of Narsinh's hymns into English could present no difficulty and we congratulate him heartily on his successful attempt in preserving both the sense and the spirit of the original text. The translation is calculated to give a very good idea of the religious beliefs of Mediaeval Gujarat, as reproduced in her literature, to those who do not understand Gujarati. In order that such readers may find no difficulty in understanding the allusions and following the trend of ideas to be found in a literature not their own, Prof. Modi has given full explanatory notes. He has also, for purposes of comparison, printed the Gujarati text. It, therefore, is an Anglo-Gujarati work, and as such a pioneer work. We trust he will follow this up with other equally interesting and enlightening verses.

K.

Mr. H. G. Wells, noted English man of letters, is visiting the United States to get a close-up view of the new deal in operation, and was a luncheon guest of President Roosevelt at the White House. He is pictured arriving at the executive mansion to break bread with the founder of the "new order".

APPRECIATION OF GHALIB'S POETRY

"SAHIFA-E-ADAB." By Shaikh Abdur Rahman Tariq, Dar-ut-Talif-e-Hind, Yakki Darwaza, Lahore, Crown 8vo. Pp. 19 + 222. Rs. 1-8-0.

Ghalib himself prophesied that people would appreciate his poetry after his death. And this has come out to be entirely true, since several well-written books and articles have of late appeared appreciating his poetry. The first attempt was made by the late Dr. Abdur Rahman Bijnauri many years ago when he published his "Mahasan-e-Kalam-e-Ghalib" in which he boldly declared that the Divan-e-Ghalib was an inspired book like the Vedas. This book made a great stir at the time and it was after this that scholars took to a very serious study of the poetry of Ghalib. Only two books have so far appeared against this "craze". One was written by Dr. Abdul Latif of the Osmania University and the other by Yagana, a poet of Lucknow. The latter contained no new arguments but was an echo of what the Doctor had written. Fortunately these two books have not made any impression on the public which is simply Ghalib-mad.

When I first took the book to read I had no idea that it could be of such an absorbing interest. By and by my interest increased and I did not leave it until the whole was finished. I must say that the author has approached his subject in a new way and has done full justice to it. He has brought out in a very readable form all the characteristic features of Mirza Ghalib's poetry with a freshness which is absolutely his own. He has further compared Ghalib's poetry with that of the other eminent poets, English, Urdu and Persian, and this feature has enhanced the value of the work under review. The author deserves every congratulation and his book is worthy of being patronised by all lovers of Urdu poetry.

—Z.A.B.

ROMANCE OF AIR

"THE ROMANCE OF FLIGHT." By Norman Macmillan.

The book should prove very interesting and instructive reading for beginners. The author by simple explanation within easy grasp of the mind of the uninitiated in Aviation leads you stage by stage, till the exposition of the theory of flight is clean and complete.

His manner of dealing with various components and how they are involved in the different evolutions performed by an Aeroplane appears very suitable, for establishing clear conception in a layman's mind.

It is really a good book for anyone desiring an elementary knowledge of flying.

A LETTER

A letter is the heart's good-will
in breif
But more than "yours sincerely"
must be said;
Persuasive images induce belief
When fused with sure thought
Whereby feeling's led.

Thus you'll forgive me if I here
relate
Facts that unformalized were
meaningless:
That I stay home, drink coffee,
sit up late
With grudging hand apportioning excess,

Bent over the blear visions
these have wrought,
Whose memoirs I outline with
veined eye,
Making anatomies of mortal
thought.
Whose rich embodiment I must
supply.

And when the eyes grow tired
I slowly play
Rameau and Frescobaldi; Bull
and Byrd;
If some few bars close to the
music stay,
The twisted wheel of spinning
Fate is heard,

Constrained, complete. And with
this formal doom
The free imagination I involve,
Weave and unweave, Penelopean loom
Whose pattern stays, the swift
heart to resolve.

For in the shapeless vestiges
of being,
The very agony of dying breath,
Beside whom we sit on with
eyes unseeing
There's that we cannot face,
which we call death,

But naming it, subdue it to our
norm,
Made human by old symbols of
man's worth,
By custom weathered in traditional
form,
Till the clean house, the black
hearse, the thrown earth.

Of one brief segment of eternity
Remain the several memories
from what were.
They are not she nor what she
meant to me.
But by this rosary I come to
her,

Fingering the hard beads that
shape the whole,
Though every tenth gives meditation pause
And fancy from past insight
draws the soul,
The assured effect of one primal cause.

Not otherwise, dear, do I come
to you.
Not otherwise than to the type,
the way,
Earthern image of the one God
and true,
Form where my hand and
sentiment may stray

On the bare, marble surface of
calm duty,
Unchanging real where the unreal may move
Through the firm patterns
Which reveal its beauty
And in your beauty is concealed my love.

—J. V. Cunningham in the "Commonweal."

(Continued on page 20.)

IRANIAN ARTIST'S OMAR

A romantic episode from Omar Khayum by Iranian artist. Mr. Darvish.

IRANIAN ARTIST

Leaves For Hyderabad

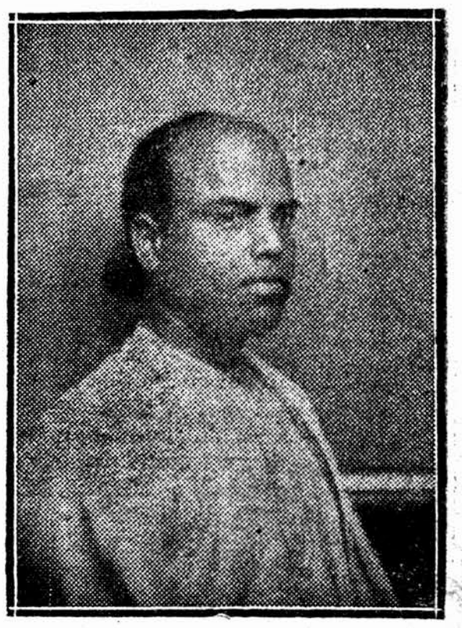
Mr Darvish, whose exhibition of the Shah-Nameh and Omar Khayam paintings attracted a large and appreciative gathering at the Town Hall recently is leaving soon for Hyderabad (Deccan). He writes to say that the notices in the "Chronicle" of his painting have been greatly helpful to him and has brought appreciation from a wide circle of friends who have proposed to initiate a "Firdousi Gallery", a gallery which could bring close to India the intellectual and cultural life of Iran, ancient and modern. The pictures reproduced on this page are examples of work.

The picture of the artist along with his wife Mrs. Mina Darvish indicates a phase of newly awakened Iranian womanhood unknown to India. She is also an accomplished artist.

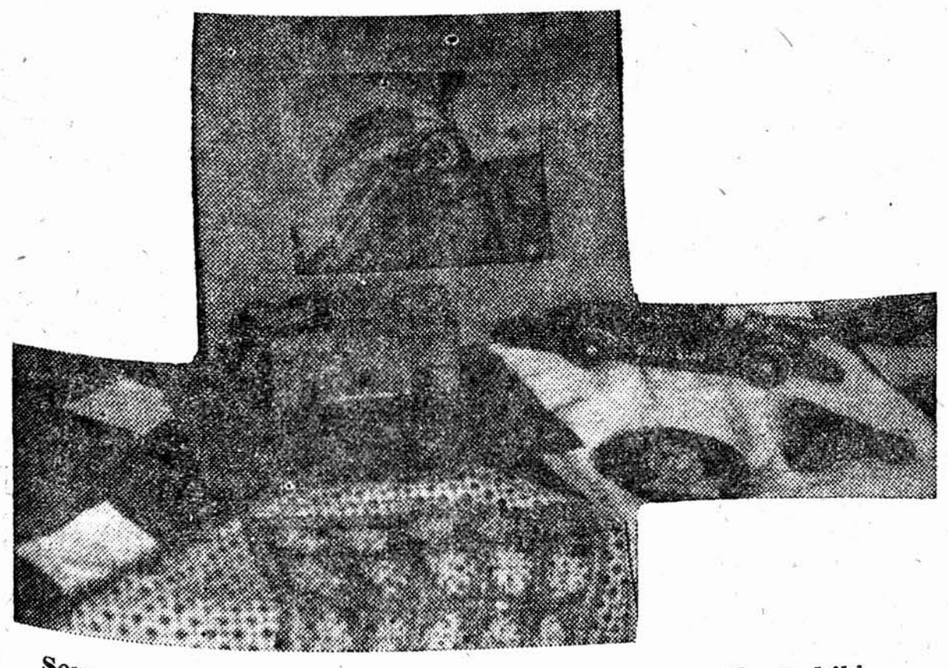
SOUTH INDIAN INSTRUMENTALIST

Sjt. Palladam Nagaraja Rao, a pupil of the famous Sanjeeva Rao, who is his maternal uncle and a household word in every South Indian home. To hear him is to feel that an human soul has been released. He has played three times before H H the Maharaja of Mysore, who is a very keen musician himself and one of the finest music critics in India, and has been personally complimented by him and awarded a Gold Thoda and the title of Vidwan. Among his several other medals is the Gold Medal awarded by the Madras Music Conference in 1927. He has studied music for 18 years. His flute has been selected from a thousand other flutes. Sjt. Nagaraja Rao is one of the very few flute players who has a range of three octaves on his flute.

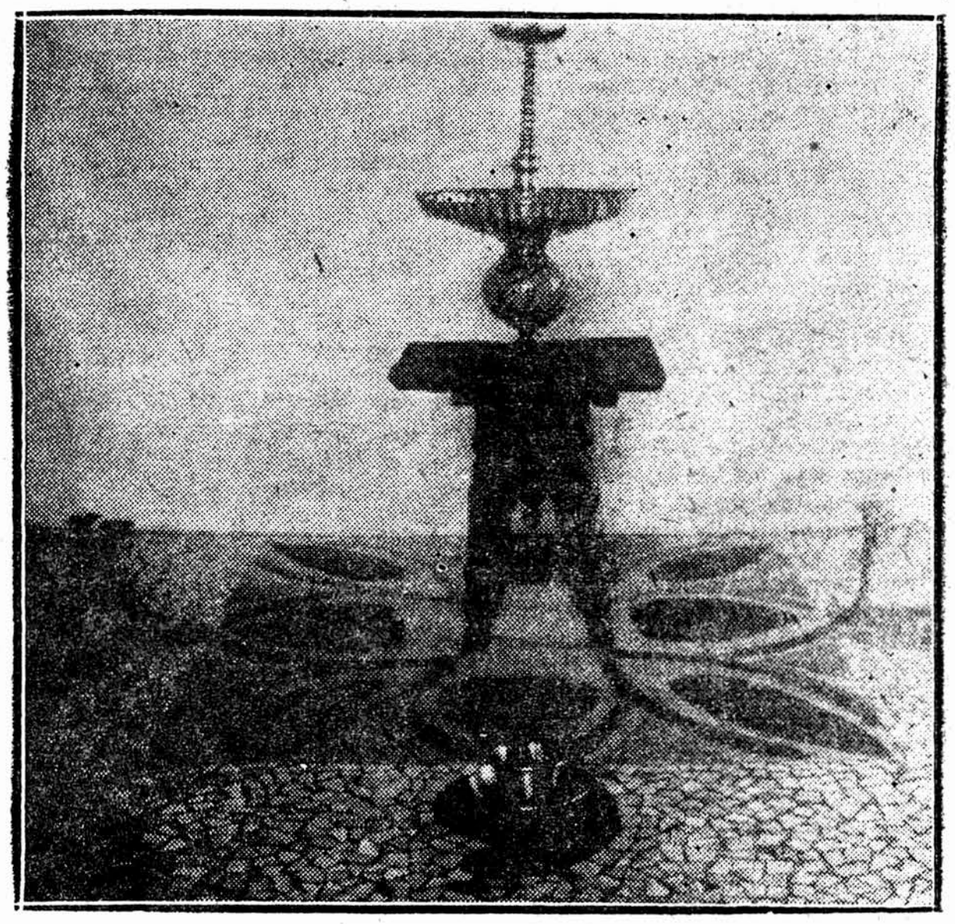
THE FLANTEST



Syt. Nagaraju from the South (Mysore) has been giving Bombay music-lovers rare entertainment. His flute is one to be heard.



Some of the toys and handi crafts displayed at the Exhibition of the "Pupils' Own School."



Decorative Art at the Pupils' Own School.

"SHAH NAMEH" EPISODE BY DARVISH

"The armies of Kaikbushru and Afrasaib arrayed for battle," by Mr. Darvish.

BOTH ARE ARTISTS

Mr. Darvish and Mrs. Mina Darvish.

Rise & Progress Of Imperialism

The Flag Follows The Trader And The Missionary

By "PROSCOS"

With the introduction of machinery at the end of the Eighteenth Century the methods of production were revolutionised and hand labour was replaced by machine labour. The sphere of material production was immensely widened when power and speed were allied to human intelligence and vigour. Three distinct phases are noticed in the era of industrial production. During the first phase the locomotive and the steamship linked together distant countries and places, and the extension of markets increased the demand for goods. The spread of culture raised the standard of living of the people and increased the demand still further. A second phase was reached with the introduction of electricity, lighting, transmission and traction. Electric power harnessed from Nature opened the source for an inexhaustible supply of power; more speed was achieved in production and transport; and the telegraph linked together the minds of the world, as the locomotive had brought about a physical contact of nations and peoples. A new stage appeared "when the expansive force of an explosive mixture replaced the expansive force of steam" and the motor car and the aeroplane linked together even isolated places which could not be touched by rail or waterways. The introduction of oil and the internal combustion engine ushered in a new era of industrial production and distribution.

Capitalism

Industrialism, in which man had found a great ally for the satisfaction of his material wants, should not be confused with Capitalism, and it is the height of folly to condemn the former because the latter has caused unheard- of miseries to vast masses of populations. Capitalism is a hybrid system which was born through the appearance of industrialism at the end of the feudal age. Commercial capitalism already existed in the world before the invention of the machine, and merchants were thriving on trade carried on between Europe and the other continents. The discovery of new lands had created e market for agricultural and manufactured goods. This commercial capitalism took the initiative for industrial production and evolved a system in which private wealth of individuals and groups of individuals was invested for the purpose of securing greater wealth, reserving a part of the newly-acquired profits for investment for future gain. Capitalism is based on "private property" and its single aim is to secure profit by way of rent, interest, and income. Capitalism is international in its character, since members of all races and nationalities combine for the single aim of self-aggrandisement. Capitalists, through their wealth obtained from private property, secured for themselves the political hold of their respective countries, and in order to secure markets for their products and to obtain raw matesials for their manufactures, they secured their economic domination over other countries through conquest or diplomacy. Thus arose Imperialism, the complement of Capitalism.

Imperialism

Imperialism in some form or other had existed in the world from very ancient times. Egypt, Babylon, Persia, Greece, China and Rome had each smeared with blood the soils of innocent lands and assumed political domination for the purpose of economic exploitation. But such Imperialisms were merely the result of a desire for self-glorification; or they existed to secure human slaves; or for obtaining control over mines and fertile territories and the trade and commerce of particular regions.

A new period of Imperialism arose with the discovery of America and the way to India. Adventures sailors went to unknown lands and planted on their. way to India. Adventurous sailors went to unknown lands and planted on their soil their flags, threatening strange communities with new 'cultures.' Imperial Christian Rome handed over the destinies of America to Spain; but the Pilgrim Fathers, idealists and utopians who escaped from Europe, had little regard for Popish sanctions. English settlers established their colonies on the western coast line of North America and behind them settled the French emigrants. The Dutch and Portuguese also scrambled for their share in the new world. After mutual warfare the English remained masters of North America, to become victims of the commercial Imperialism of England. America was already free after the War of Independence when the machine was invented, and thus with her property secure in land, she began building the biggest edifice of capitalism. South America remained victim of South-European exploitation till the struggles of Peru, Mexico and the other states redeemed "the land of the slave trade." Canada revolted in 1849 and the Federal Dominion of Canada came into being in 1867, a "free" member of Imperialistic Empire.

India

India—the land of Gold—was the attraction of all early adventurers. In the eighteenth century the Mohamedan Empire was broken, and glory of Akbar was forgotten. In internal warfare after Aurangzeb, the governors of provinces had declared their independence and Oudh and Bengal remained separate Mohamedan kingdoms. The Maratha power in the South had brought about a revival of Hindu power, and the Sikhs had established a new religion in the Punjab. Upon this unfortunate and broken country rushed Nadir Shah, who carried away immense booty. The Marathas struggled for supremacy in the North, and had they been successful the history of India would have been different. But internal dissensions ruined the cause of a United Maratha Empire.

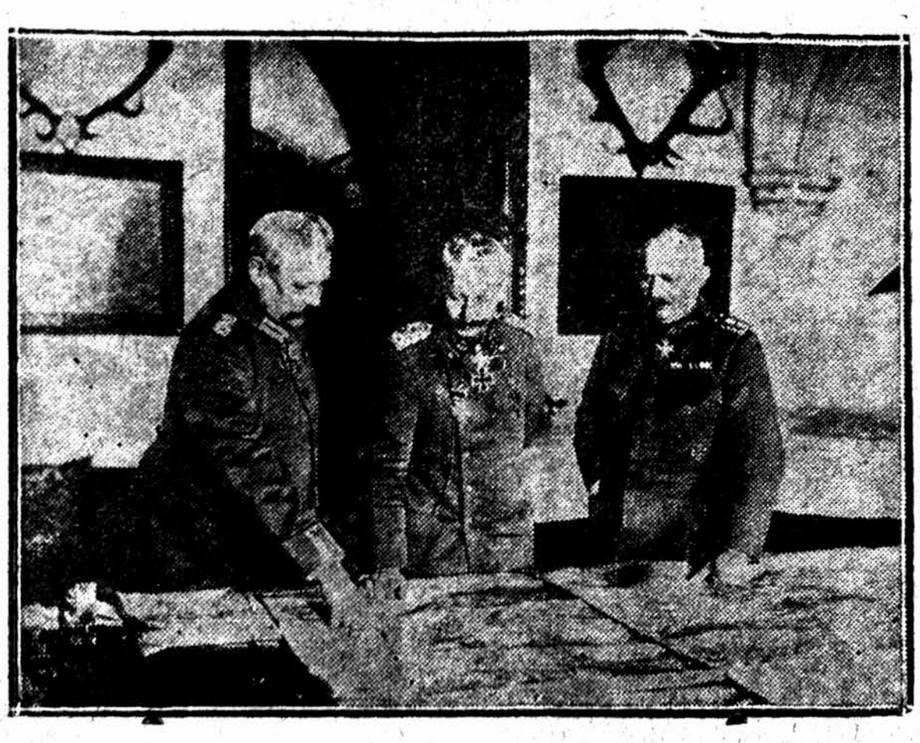
In the early centuries the sea trade of India was in the hands of Arabs, till the Portuguese defeated them at sea. In the seventeenth century the Dutch defeated the Portuguese and established their strongholds in India, Ceylon, Persia and the East Indies. The Swedes, Danes, French and English soon became competitors and the latter two emerged triumphant on Indian soil. These Europeans came as humble traders, and in the mask of self-defence armed themselves to aid and take side with Indian rulers. Soon the triangle of the trader, missionary and soldier completed the task of conquest through diplomacy. The battle of Plassey in 1757 almost left the British masters of India. The commercial Imperialism of the East India Company continued for a century. After the happening of 1857, Queen Victoria of England, at the request of the English Parliament, assumed the title of Empress of India in 1877.

British Imperialism in 1815 ruled the north-east, south and western coast line of India; Canada and Newfoundland in North America; Jamaica, British Honduras and British Guiana in the Atlantic; New South Wales and Tasmania in Australia; and Cape Colony, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Gambia in Africa.

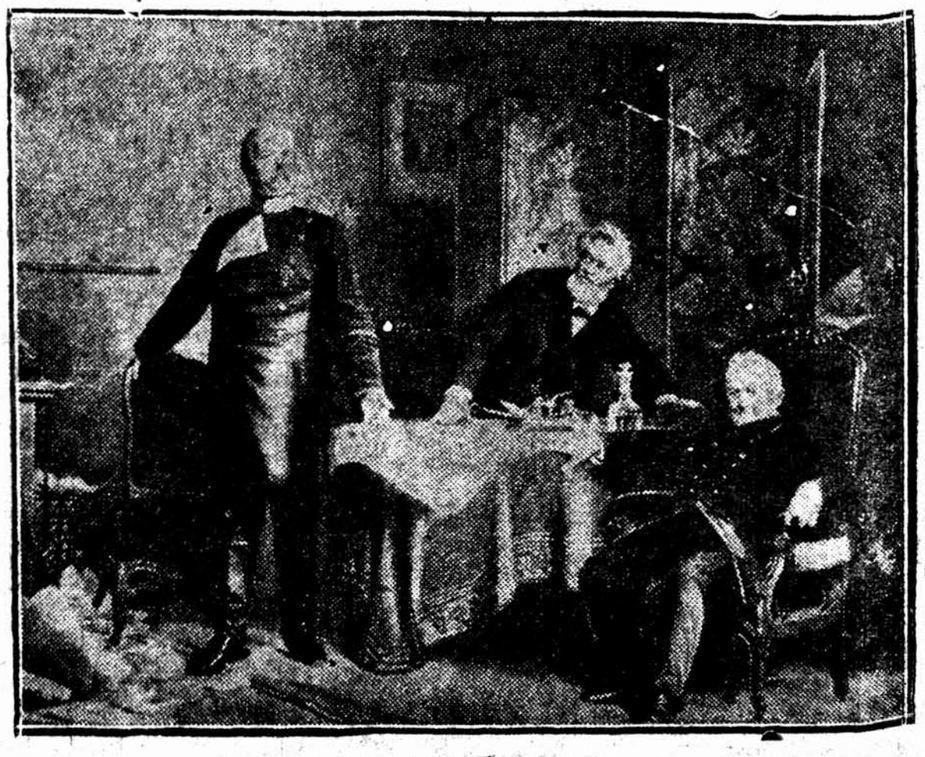
Africa

The most tragic story of Imperialistic exploitation is told by the continent of Africa. The glory of ancient Egypt was forgotten. Negro slaves were imported into America in the sixteenth century and this barbarous trade in the human beings continued till the end of the eighteenth century. In the next century Napoleon aimed his historic but futile blow at Egypt, to strike at the spreading power of the East India Company. Till after 1850 Africa remained the Unknown Continent, a prey to adventurers, explorers, traders and missionaries. After the possiblities were measured and realised, the European nations rushed to claim the new found continent. They mapped it, measured it divided it; and all credit to Imperialistic ethics, not a drop of blood was shed, though there were many threats and many frowns. Britain occupied Egypt in 1883, two years after the Transvaal had won its liberty at the battle of Majuba Hill. A number of Dutch settlers had established inland independent republics and unnecessary interference from the English caused the disastrous

1933



1914



1870

Boer War. By the year 1900 the division of Africa was completed, and all the Imperialisms had a share in the bargain.

The English occupied Egypt, Uganda, British East Africa, Rhodesia, the territories now covered by the Union of South Africa, Gold Coast, Sierra Leon eand Gambia. French West Africa, the French Congo, Madagascar and Algeria fell to the lot of France Bismarck won for Germany the German West Africa, Camaroons, Togoland and German East Africa. The Portuguese got the Portuguese West and East Africa and Guiana. In 1830 Belgium had won her independence from the Netherlands, and Leopold I, assumed the crown and his reign was notorious for the crimes in the Belgian Congo at the horrible monstrosties of which the world shuddered. Spain administered Spanish Guiana and Rio de Orio. The Italians surrounded Abyssinia, occupying Tripoli, Eritrea, and Somaliland. Only three tiny nations—Liberia, Abyssinia and Morroco—remained independent on the continent of Africa.

Australia

Cottor, wool and above all, gold drew the British to Australia. The New Zealand Company was established in 1840 and then followed the occupation of British West Indies and Falkland Islands. Then gradually the whole continent disappeared in the many furls of the Union Jack.

China And Japan

In 1853 some American ships arrived on the shores of Japan to demand the release of several shipwrecks. The following year armed vessels exacted a trade treaty with the yellow island. Russia, Holland and Britain followed the enterprising Americans. In 1863 a Japanese town was bombarded by the English because of the murder of a British subject. Smarting at the insults poured by the white race the Japanese commenced to gather their strenght and in 1894-95 attacked China. The patriotism of Japan was aroused by a not too clever but courageous queen and in 1904 the Russo-Japanese war broke out, when Europe's one of the most powerful Imperialisms suffered a shocking defeat at the hands of a tiny Eastern nation. Since then Japan has grown from strength to strength and has herself become one of the most powerful Imperialisms of the world.

In 1898 Germany occupied Kiau Chau and annexed Shantung and the English seized Port Wei Hai Wei. Russia pushed towards Korea and occupied Manchuria in 1900. She had already seized Liotung and had obtained a lease to extend the Trans-Siberian Railway to Port Arthur. The Chinese were moved to fury and in 1900 began the great Boxer rising, when hundreds of white men were massacred. The foreign Powers sent a combined army and defeated the Chinese. China could not have conquered and, therefore, she has been subject to a process of slow exploitation by the American and European Imperialists. The Chinese revolution took place in 1911, the Emperor abdicated and the Republic was established, its destinies being guided later by the Chinese patriot Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Role Of The Missionary

Thus Imperialism secured its control over every nook and corner of the world. First the explorer and the adventurer was paid by the Government or the trader to find new fields to gratify their desire for profit; and once the way was cleared, the trader established his warehouses. The cassocked missionary followed to spread his "culture" and save the souls of the barbarian, at the same time smoothing the sharp weapons of the suspicious "savage" by words of his divine mission to clothe the naked with his machine-made cloth and feed the starving with "tinned" food. Napoleon in his Imperialistic bluntness was good enough to explain to history the role of the missionary: "It is my wish to re-establish the institution for foreign missions; for the religious missionaries may be very useful to me in Asia, Africa and America, as I shall make them reconnoitre all the lands they visit. The sanctity of their dress will not only protect them but serve to conceal their political and commercial investigations." And then, when the trader and the missionary found himself entangled in the suspicions of his victims, the soldiers had to be recalled to "protect" the 'defenceless," and once the sword was invited, it came to stay and a new many-coloured flag coloured the clear tropical skies, and the process of "civilisation" began.

British Imperialism

Only between 1884 and 1900 the territory of the British Empire increased by more than 3,700,000 square miles, containing over 57,000,000 inhabitants. France secured three and a half million square miles and 36,000,000 inhabitants; and Germany, though most unfavourably placed, secured a million square miles. The United States "adopted" Cuba, the Phillipines, Hawaii, and Alaska. The benefit from the Empire to Great Britan will be shown by the following imports and exports figures of 1929 given by G. D. H. Cole in "An Intelligent Men's Guide to World Chaos."

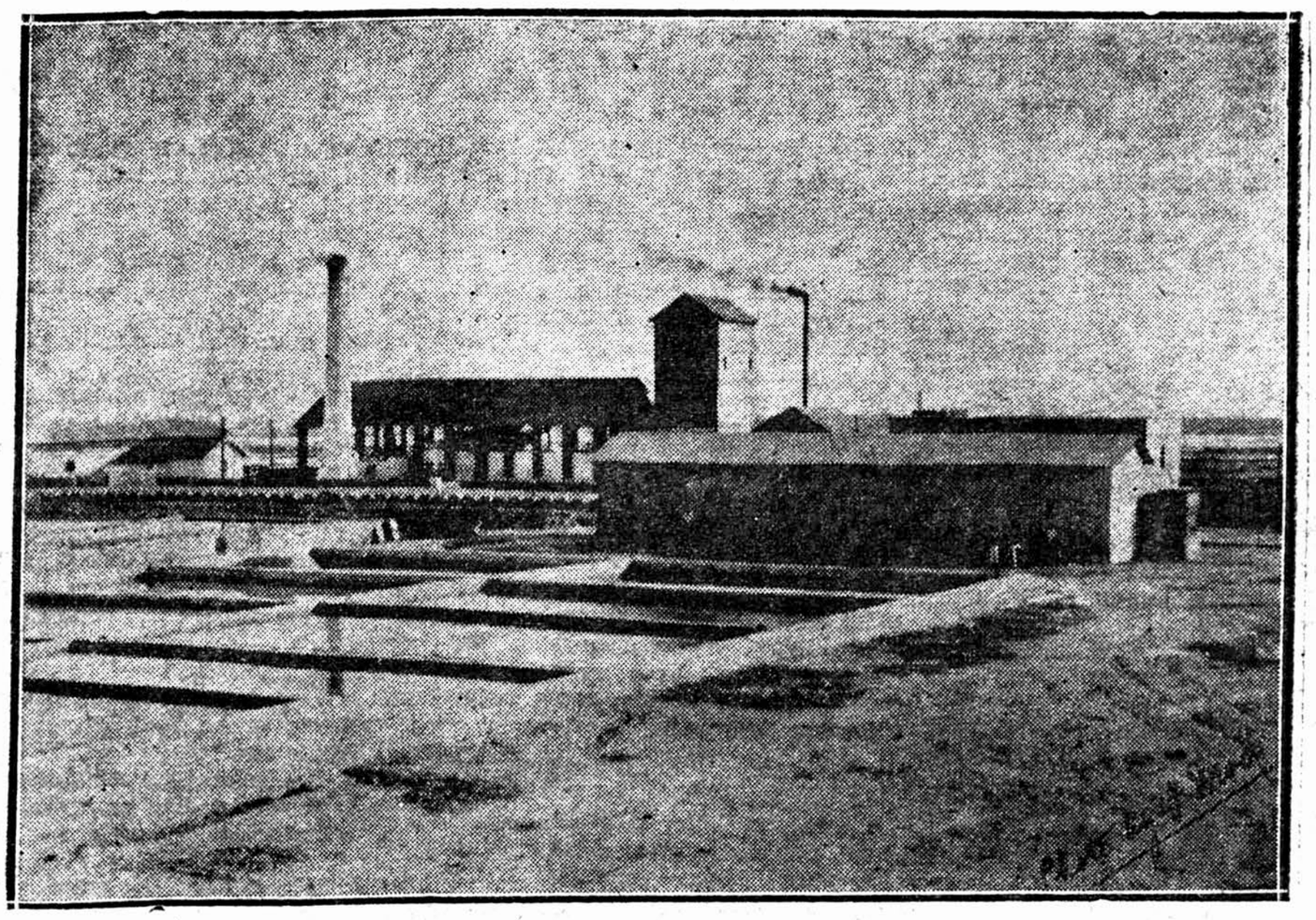
Imports :		
From Europe	.. ..	£ 437.5
From Asia	.. ..	50.2
From Africa	.. ..	34.5
From America	.. ..	336.7
From Dominions	.. ..	221.1
From India	.. ..	62.8
Rest of Empire	.. ..	74.9
Exports :		
To Europe	.. .. ..	211.3
To Asia	.. .. ..	48.0
To Africa	.. .. ..	26.4
To America	.. ..	119.0
To Dominions	.. ..	180.0
To India	.. .. ..	78.2
Rest of Empire	.. ..	30.0

Compare, with the above the figures of America :

Imports :		
From Europe	.. ..	dols.1433
From Asia	.. ..	1280
From Africa	.. ..	109
From America	.. ..	1621
From Australasia	.. ..	57
Exports:		
To Europe	.. .. ..	dols.2341
To Asia	.. .. ..	643
To Africa	.. .. ..	131
To America	.. ..	1934
To Australasia	.. ..	192

It is evident that Great Britain is playing a losing game almost every where. With the growing competition of Japan, the growing industrialisation of the rest of Asia and the increasing competition dissensions between the European Imperialisms, accompanied by political unrest in the Colonies, Imperialism is finding it hard to exist.

EPSOM SALT WORKS AT MITHAPUR



The new Epsom Salt Plant at Mithapur of the Pioneer Magnesia Works in collaboration with the Okha Salt Works was opened by Sir V. T. Krishnamariar, Dewan of Baroda, on 26th ultimo.

Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar and Lady Krishnamachariar. The jars on the table contain Epsom Salt and Magnesium Chloride samples.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Of Cinema Enterprises In China

According to investigations made by the Motion Picture Association, the film produced by Chinese companies during 1934 measured 265.530 metres, which figure represents about one-quarter of the footage imported during the year. The output of the Star Motion Picture Co., Ltd. represented 22.5 per cent of the total, the United Photoplay Service Ltd. 14 per cent., and the Unique Co. 12.5 per cent., with the remainder allotted to various other companies, including the Yi Hua, Chih Nan, Ta Tung and Kai Lin.

A number of sound pictures were produced during the year, the Star Motion Picture Co., turning out five such films, aggregating 12.184 metres; the Unique Co. six, of 14,372 metres; Chih Nan; Ta Tung, and Kai Lin one each, totalling 8,220 metres, while Kung Chang produced three sound pictures measuring 7,766 metres. In addition to these feature films there were 14 "short" talkies made, with a total length of 4,884 metres. About 15.6 per cent of the total 1934 film production was banned by the Censorship Board.

The concerns engaged last year in making pictures numbered 55 of which 48 are in Shanghai, 5 in Canton, and one each in Nanking and Szechuan. The cinema theatres in various part of the country numbered about 240 Motion-picture machinery manufacturers were eight in number, and film trading companies three, all established in Shanghai.

In regard to foreign films imported during 1934, the United States sent to China 355 feature films, or 81.9 per cent of the total import, and 644 "shorts" or 81. 3 per cent. Of British, French, German, and Russian pictures, a total of 431 feature films and 775 "shorts" were imported, the aggregate value being estimated at *over two million dollars.*—*From* Bulletin of International Relations Committee.

DIVORCE AS INDEX OF BETTER TIMES

If your wife sues for divorce, it may be a sign the nation is well on the road to recovery.

Mounting divorce statistics here are an index to better times, is the opinion anyway of Edward Pokorny, Detroit court official, who investigates separation and divorce suits where children are involved. In his 1934 report he declares that divorces are practical only when money is plentiful.

Ex-wives in Detroit last year obtained 966,500 dollars which was 320,000 dollars more than their spouses contributed in 1933.

The Oxford University Press will shortly issue "Letters on Imperial Relations and Indian Constitutional Reform, 1916-1934," by Arthur Berriedale Keith. Professor Keith explains, in his preface, that as a result of many years' work at the Colonial Office and elsewhere he has become increasingly convinced of the necessity of devising some means by which the associated States of the British Commonwealth should exercise control over their foreign as well as their internal relations.

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

BOOKS RECEIVED

Fascism ("Ardita" Publishers, Rome).

The State in Theory and Practice, by Harold J. Laski (George Allen Unwin, London) price 7/6.

Men of Siberia, by Hugo Huppert (International Publishers, New York).

Village Industries in the United Provinces (U P Swadeshi Sangh, Allahabad).

A Survey of Motor Bus Transportation by D R Gadgil and L V Gogate (Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona) price Rs. 2/8.

Herr Eugen Duhring's Revolution in Science, by Frederick Engels (International Publishers, New York).

Chapayev, by Dmitri Furmanov (International Publishers, New York).

The War Office, by Hampden Gordon (Putnam & Co., London) price 7/6.

You and I and Chaos, an Ultimatum, by Charles Copeman (George Allen & Unwin, London) price 7/6).

Martha Brown, by Victoria Cross (T. Werner Laurie, London price 7/6.

Menace, by Leslie Pollard (T. Werner Laurie, London) price 7/6.

Two Little Ships, by E Laurie Long (Ward Lock & Co., London) price 3/6.

Wind in the East, by Harry Edmonds (Ward Lock & Co., London).

Rama & Ravana, Part I, by Manishankar Govindji (Atank Nigraha Pharmacy, Jamnagar) price Re 1.

Keralache Varnan Va Vrittant (Mar) by G C Bhate, Mahad, price Rs. 1/4.

Ma Bap Thava Abru Chhe (Guj.) by Gijubhai (Shri Dakshinamurti Vidyarthi Bhavan, Bhavnagar) price As. 10.

Shikshak Hoto (Guj.) by Gijubhai (Shri Dakshinamurti Vidyarthi Bhavan, Bhavnagar) price As. 10.

Amee (Guj.) by J B Durkal, Ahmedabad.

Geeta Manthan (Guj.) by K G Mashruwalla (Prasthan Office Ahmedabad) Price Rs. 1/4.

Trilochan (Guj.) (Saurashtra Office, Ranpur) Price Rs. 1/4.

Bolshevism Ane Biji Vato (Guj.) (Prasthan Office, Ahmedabad) price As. 6.

Atheist Movement in Soviet Russia (Dr. Mansur Ahmad.)

MAHARASHTRA CHARKHA SANGH

REPORT OF THE MAHARASHTRA CHARKHA SANGH for the years 1933-'34, (Marathi).

This report which is published along with the February number of the Maharashtra Khadi Patrika, makes encouraging reading. The production of Khadi which was valued at Rs. 1,74,454 in 1932 rose to Rs. 2,68,813 in 1934, and the sale increased from Rs. 2,73,170 to Rs. 3,71,846 during the same period. But a truer index of the enhanced popularity of Khaddar is provided by the fact that the production has increased from 5,37,483 sq. yards in 1932 to 8,66,526 sq. yards in 1934,—an increase of 23½ p.c. as contrasted with 8½ p.c. 'ad valorem,' the difference being due to the reduced prices charged. During this period new khadi shops were opened at Nagpur and Nanded. The number of agents increased from forty-eight to seventy-six. The Sangh is trying its best to further popularise khaddar by adding various kinds of new lines and designs to their stock, and improving the quality.

The Patrika describes the opening ceremony of the new Bhandar at Sitabaldi (Nagpur) by Mahatma Gandhi in February last.

THE QURANIC WORLD

(A QUARTERLY JOURNAL, issued by the All World Quranic Movement. Hyderabad, Deccan.)

We must frankly confess that the title of this literary journal is so ambitious that before opening it we had entertained great hopes of this quarterly, but a perusal of its contents sadly disillusioned us. Stale, dull and insipid reading matter, unattractive style, most elementary mistakes of English grammar and idiom, wrong use of words, and innumerable misprints present a very sad picture of the "Quaranic World" which this journal professes to bring into being. It seems most of the articles have been written by novices, who hardly know what correct English is.

The whole journal reminds us of the story in the Mathnavi of Jalaluddin Rumi related by Mirza Yar Jung in the same issue. A young Jewess embraced Islam. Her father tried his best to wean her from her new faith but she resolutely refused to forsake it. At last the father hit upon a novel plan. He secured the services of a Muazzin (a man who calls to prayers) "with a horrible voice" and asked him to give "Azan". As soon as the girl heard the thundering voice she got frightened and cried: "What is this"? The father replied: 'This is the Islamic call to prayer'. The girl at once renounced Islam, Maulana Jalaluddin Rumi rightly draws the moral that a bad advocate or a foolish friend often does more harm to a cause than even its enemies. The same is true of this journal. Its aim is to acquaint the world with the real significance of the glorious Quran, but it is sure to end in lowering the prestige of Islam and the Quran. The standard of English magazines in India is fairly high and if this journal is to command even a modicum of attention, it must put up a much better show.

Even at the expense of repetition we say that apart from hundreds of mis-prints, which are enough in themselves to condemn a magazine, most of the articles contain most elementary mistakes of English grammar and idiom. To quote a few instances

Page 1. "Then guard yourselves against the fire.
"Whose fuel is men and stones,
"Prepared for unbelievers
"And give glad tidings unto those that believe
"And act virtue "

These lines need no comment.

The Editorial Notes abound in gems like these:—

"Hence the idea of after communities about the Holy Quran as a foreign element, a Book of the Muslims."

This is a glorious example of a sentence without a predicate and is hard to beat. Will the Editor tell us what it means?

"That mankind should be same by holding fruits "to the rope of God", it is time the divine teachings of the Holy Quran were made clear to them."

Could tautology go further?

Another article contains the following masterly observations in one page:—

"The words of heaven should preside the arguments of man they should not become subject to his discussions."

"Argument is made conditional to the conducive way."

"Packed with the power of suggestion beyond all art." These are transcendental statements that are beyond the ken of mortal beings.

Another article contains the following examples of superb diction in one paragraph:—

"Life is evolutionary—nay the evolution."

"Man is not a mere conjunction of muscles, bones and nerves."

"Shall man ever swarm or pest the earth———?"

Writing about the manuscripts of the Holy Quran another writer says: "He was much influenced by the several unique books preserved in the library."

"All of them are in very good hand-writing and decorated throughout, whicd ought to have taken great time and labour to complete."

"These manuscripts of the Quran are surely in addition to the other books of art and literature of that library."

"The fascimile (sic) of its one page is represented to our readers in the beginning of our magazine (sic)."

"It is distinguish with the other translations in many ways. It is also being published by instalments in this magzine (sic) and will speak itself its peculiarities."

These quotations have been picked up at random and will suffice to illustrate the quality of the reading matter with which the reader is entertained. And in our opinion no further proof is needed to show that the standard of most of the contributions is very low and unworthy of a journal, which professes to unfold the beauties of the glorious Quran.

But the most objectionable part of this magazine is the so-called "Instructive Translation of the Holy Quran", which extends over 28 pages and is the first instalment of a series which on a very modest computation should take six years to complete. This translation, "is distinguish with the other translations in many ways," to quote the able translator's own introductory remarks, "and will speak itself its peculiarities" is supposed to be the "best" and "Nearest in the Original". All other "so-called translations and commentaries", will, according to the translator, pale into insignificance before this monumental work. We do not know which to compliment most—the self-deception or the ignorance of the translator? We have no hesitation in saying that of all translations of the Holy Quran published so far this is the worst in every respect It would be out of place to discuss in detail the requisites of a good translation, but it may be mentioned in passing that in order to translate a classical work of one language into another a masterly knowledge of both the languages is essential and, unfortunately, this translator of the Holy Quran seems to have only a superficial acquaintance with both Arabic and English.

It is a pity that so much well-intentioned labour and energy and so much public money should have been wasted on an enterprise, which, to say the least, is an ignominious failure. The promoters of the Alamgir Quran Movement dug a mountain and brought out a puny mouse. They attempted to undertake a task without realizing its magnitude. Even from a purely literary point of view an English translation of the Quran is not an easy task. But from the Muslim point of view it entails a very grave moral responsibility. The Muslims believe it to be the word of God and any mis-translation is looked upon with great

(Continued on page 24.)

BOOK NOTES

Dr. Lion Feuchtwanger is making good progress, with his colossal novel, "The Jew of Rome." It deals with the character of Josephus, the Jewish historian, as did his previous book, "Josephus."

* * * *

"The Whys and Wherefores of Book Collecting," Mr. Reginald Brewer, who is a collector himself, writes persuading others, even those of moderate means, to taste the pleasure of his hobby.

* * * *

The 1934 James Tait Black Memorial Prizes have been awarded to Mr. Robert Graves's "I, Claudius" and "Claudius the God" (for the best novel), and to Professor J. E. Neale's "Queen Elizabeth" (for the best biography).

* * * *

In "Rats, Lice, and History," Hans Zinsser, a distinguished bacteriologist, sets out to write a history of epidemic diseases and the part they, and some of their carriers such as rats and lice, have played in shaping human history from earliest times until the close of the World War.

* * * *

Another "behind-the-scenes" book is announced dealing not with crime, but with the "game" of international foreign relationships since the War. This is called "The Diplomatic Game," and is by two much-travelled journalists, Drew Pearson and Constantine Brown.

* * * *

In "Students Make Their Lives" by Winifred Wilkinson, who worked for several years in charge of the Society of Friends' Student Relief work in Berlin, and since then has been intimately connected with the International Student Service in London, gives an account of her experiences in Berlin and afterwards in America and London. Evelyn Sharp contributes an introduction.

* * * *

In "A Short Introduction to the History of Human Stupidity," by Water P. Pitkin, the main theory is that it is the stupid people who have always been a major force in shaping societies and culture, and the author argues that "there is only one way of rising above our stupidities, and that is first to analyse them down to the smallest atom and then to find methods of control through education, police, or chemicals."

A BOOK OF ESSAYS

ST. ALOYSIUS COLLEGE, MANGALORE.

This is a small selection of essays contributed by the late Mr. J. E. Saldanha to the "Manglore Magazine" and the "Manglorean Review. The essays are written in a racy style and are full of literary allusions. Mr. Saldanha, though he belonged to the legal profession, never lost his love for literature. The essays make very interesting reading, and one or two of them are really excellent.

The sale proceeds of this booklet will go to found an annual prize in the St. Aloysius' College, and thus it will be doubly welcome to the many friends and admirers of the late Mr. J. E. Saldanha.

"INDIA TO-MORROW"

INDIA TO-MORROW. 16th April, 1935.

This journal of young India has kept its usual high standard in the present issue. Dr. Dhar contributes an excellent sketch of the life of Sir P. C. Ray—the noted scientist of Bengal. There is a reprint of the Essay on 'How can the youths contribute to the realisation of a United States of the World' which won the first prize from the New History Society of New York. Mr. P. K. Mukherjee's article on 'Prison Reform' is worth a perusal. There are various other articles of topical interest.

She's the Only

Woman Dictator In World

Mrs. Sybil Mary Hathaway Rules Tiny Isle Of Sark In English Channel

Dame Sybil, dictator of Sark.

Her full title is Dame Sybil of Sark' thirty-second Lord of Sark. Her real name is Mrs. Sybil Mary Hathaway, and her maiden name was Sybil M. Collins. She is descendant of Heiler de Carteret, who in 1572 became first ruler of Sark.

All of which is to say that she is the world's only woman dictator. She is ruler of the Isle of Sark, in the English Channel, an island three miles long and one mile wide, with a population of 640.

Sark's 40 farmers and their families live in quaint stone houses which are spread over the island. Landlord of the tiny state is Great Britain (who owns it), but the King of England is "boss" in name only. Still in effect is the strict feudal system that in England died with the Wars of Roses (1455 to 1487). By way of taxes, each landowner gives a thirteenth of his crops to Dictator Hathaway. She accepts no money, prefers to encourage cultivation by demanding produce only. Smokestacks are a liability; for each smokestack on his house or shop, every citizen must pay to Mrs. Hathaway a tax collectible in chickens. No property may change hands without her consent, and in the event of such an exchange, she would receive a commission.

NO MODERNIZATION.

In feudal Sark, transportation depends on horse or man-power. The importation of automobiles is forbidden. The island's scenery is among the most beautiful in Europe. Such roads as the one shown in the accompanying layout, cut through brilliantly-hued rocks, are common. Technically citizens of England most Sark natives speak French; all men serve in the militia, and each must spend two days a year helping to fix the roads.

On this woman-ruled island, gas, electricity and running water are unknown. Chief city and port is the village of Creux. Island is a mile broad, three miles long; population 640, of whom 40 are farmers, the remainder consisting of their families, fisherman and their families, merchants and theirs. The farmers constitute the court of chief pleas, main judicial body of island still live on original properties given to their ancestors in sixteenth century by the first ruler (or seigneur) of Sark.

On their statuete books, the original rulers of Sark scribbled quaint laws, most of which are still enforced. No one but the island's ruler may keep pigeons; no one but the ruler may keep a female dog. Sark was given to Mrs. Hathaway's ancestors by Queen Elizabeth of England in sixteenth century; she inherited dictatorship from her father six years ago; her husband is regarded as a consort only, has no ruling power.

The ideal biscuit for the kiddies

These biscuits are made with Glaxo. Nourishing for Children. Favourites with all .....

Made by PEEK FREAN London

Agents:—Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta; T. Motandas & Co., Opp. Boulton Market, Karachi; Parry & Co., Madras; Harperink Smith & Co., Ltd., Rangoon; Mr. J. H. B Fernando, 81-83, Chatham Street, Colombo, Ceylon.

KADI CURES ASTHMA

"My wife has used the Specific for Asthma called "KADI" after being a sufferer for 15 years and has obtained much benefit from same."

HENRY E. HILL (Zanzibar).

D. SPECIFIC & COY., BOMBAY.
Agents: MADON SONS & COY., BOMBAY.

EYE TROUBLES?

Why suffer? Get a bottle of "CUREYE" at Re. 1 from your chemist and be cured. Proved supremacy with its infallible result on all sorts of eye diseases. Even the eye-surgeons wondered with its safe, sure & speedy action. From: JADAVJEE GOVERDHANDAS & CO., 58 & 60, Princess Street, Bombay.

Twelve Rebel Irishwomen

Studies In Sincerity

Twelve women live vividly before us in the pages of R. M. Fox's book ("*Rebel Irish Women,*" Talbot Press), appearing against a background cloudy with the smoke of Revolution, each in turn playing her eager part, "Mother Jones" among the miners of the United States, the other eleven in Ireland—Ireland of the Land League, of the fight for Independence and of the Civil War, writes Dorothy Macardle, reviewing Mr. Fox's work in the "Irish Press."

All the women have one thing in common—the generous, ardent spirit which, in times of struggle against oppression, makes champions and warriors of them, but for the rest they are individuals of widely differing characters and these differences the author has appreciated with sensitive understanding.

In that gift lies the great charm of his book; it is as free from monotony as from melodrama; these are women, not stage heroines, whom he portrays.

MAUD GONNE MACBRIDE.

Maud Gonne MacBride heads the procession. If she appears as a heroine, almost as a Maeve of the Battles come back from the mists of time to rally the people, that is not the writer's fault. So she seemed to the evicted families perishing on Irish roadsides when she came to them with passionate sympathy, a fiery energy of championship and instant succour, the most formidable as well as the most beautiful woman of her time. So she seemed when, in a little hall in Clarendon Street, she played the role of Cathleen Ni Houlihan which Yeats had written for her to play, "and she having the walk of a queen."

R. M. Fox shows her at such moments, and his account of these things is made vivid with memories told in her own words, quotations from impressions written by participants at the time and from her own writings.

With equal clarity he re-creates moments of more recent years and we see Madame dealing with police cordons or moving among anxious groups of women whose men have been arrested, calm, reassuring, gentle, prevailing against barriers in her own inexplicable way. He shows her also making shell-flowers and working in her garden, the lover of peace and of all beautiful things.

THE COUNTESS.

Constance de Markievicz is next portrayed, a debonair, restless figure, more the rebel, less the queen, sharing the social creed of James Connolly, fighting with the Citizen Army in 1916, teasing the British officer who read to her the order sentencing her to death, fearless and laughing always, "a sword of light."

Eva Gore Booth is studied with equal sympathy and equal admiration, well-chosen quotations from her poems illustrating how much the sisters had in common and showing how militant a pacifism was hers.

Next we meet Mary MacSwiney and the account of her sorrow-clouded days is enlivened with snatches of dialogue between herself and representatives of the enemy in which her quick wit and blade-like logic win victories for Ireland's case.

It is a story in which a woman's most intimate life is inextricably bound up with her service to the nation, tormented with the nation's torment, enduring as the nation endures.

The account of Grace Plunkett shows a woman not by nature destined to be entangled in public tragedy. A talented, temperamental girl, she would probably have led the life of an artist had not the National resurgence fired her enthusiasm and the events of 1916 sealed her allegiance to Ireland's cause. The story of her marriage to Joseph Plunkett in Kilmainham Prison while he waited for execution is told with vivid brevity.

DAUGHTER AND COMRADE.

Nora Connolly O'Brien appears as a child, first, her father's devoted disciple; then as a young girl and his loyal comrade. Her part—a hard one—in the events of Easter Week, 1916, is related in a way which brings that crisis out of the almost mythical glamour surrounding it in memory back to reality again. We live with her through the early hours of Easter Sunday, hours of stern tension, lightened with flashes of exultant faith.

Helena Molony, Hanna Sheehy-Skeffington and Maeve Cavanagh MacDowell—three women as different as could well be imagined in all characteristics save the one that unites them in Ireland's service, are studied with sympathetic insight.

Dora Maguire, quiet, steadfast, self-sacrificing, is recalled with true appreciation of her rare quality; Charlotte Despard is portrayed as "the stormy petrel of Liberty" playing a picturesque, militant part in the suffrage struggles, the class struggles, and the Irish national struggles of half a century; and then comes the concluding portrait, a particularly delightful one, of the humourous, sturdy, invincible "Mother Jones."

A BORN STORY-TELLER.

It is not a book that every journalist could have written, this study of "Rebel Irishwomen." Much skill was needed, not only to evoke the contrasts and divergences of character among the very individual women portrayed, but to suggest the continuous struggle and the varied historic incidents in which their personal stories were involved.

All this has been done by R. M. Fox with fine dramatic art. He proves himself a born story-teller, seizing upon those little details which give warm human life to the narrative, lightening every page with picturesque incident, amusing anecdote, crisp dialogue or sharp repartee, and keeping the whole realistic, simple and sincere.

He has not over-dramatised the lives of which he writes or coloured the portraits too highly, but neither has he striven, as many modern biographers do, to protect himself against a charge of hero-worship by derogatory touches. His enthusiasm is transparent. There are no dark shades in his studies: his twelve rebels are not shown, even, as having the defects of their qualities. There is not attempt at psycho-analysis.

This is biographical writing of a type very different from that of some modern journalists and makers of books who appeal to the British public by presenting Irish patriots in terms which attempt to explain their unselfish devotion away. R. M. Fox is writing of women who are his heroines and his friends. His judgment is that of a generous mind which so delights in fine human qualities and has such joy in praising as to remain oblivious of defects.

Is this vision less true than that of his more censorious contemporaries? Those who know the women whom he writes about will hardly think so.

Failure to appreciate is a much more stupid and a much more common fault than failure to condemn. R. M. Fox has written a sincere book about sincere people, a book which makes inspiriting pleading for our own generation and will surely give pride and delight to generations to come.

Will Plague Attack Johannesburg?

The city authorities of Johanesburg are putting up a bold fight to protect more than 200,000 Europeans from the bubonic plague, which is seriously threatening the town. Already a poison belt, three miles deep, has been spread round the boundaries—east, west, and south.

Infected rodents have penetrated over the Vaal River into the Transvaal, and several cases of plague, three fatal, have occurred on farms close of the industrial town of Vereeninging.

Doctors have been in conference to evolve methods of attacking the plague should it reach Johannesburg. The city itself is rat-ridden and medical men are fearful of the consequences should a solitary infected rat penetrate into the city.

Day and night rodent inspectors with large gangs of natives are putting out the poison defences against rats.

CAPTAIN AND MRS. ANTHONY EDEN.

Envoy from Great Britain to Berlin where he received Germany's arms demands. After conferences at Paris and Berlin, Eden recently went to Moscow for a parley with Soviet statesmen.

DON'T BE A WRECK HEALTH MEANS HAPPINESS

Accept this Gift of Health

If you are unfit and a wreck, you can't hide it from others. Men can "weigh you up." A woman knows by instinct if a man is a wreck, and lacking in that vital strength, which means manhood. She may marry a sickly and weakly man out of sympathy or pity, but she will not love him as she does a real man.

Now, you don't need to live the rest of your life as a wreck. Science has concentrated the essential Vitamins into Vitophenes, the latest Vitamin tonic tablets, to produce natural powers within you, to rebuild yourself as a man, with all manhood's strength and powers. With a fortnight's regular aid of Vitophenes, you will say "Good bye" to weakness and all allied ailments.

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A Page About Women

FIRST MARWARI LADY DOCTOR

Miss Gahlot Proceeds To England For Higher Medical Studies

(From A Correspondent.)

JODHPUR, May 5.

It is a matter for pride to Rajputana that Miss P. Bahlot, the popular lady doctor at the General Female Hospital of Jodhpur, who has the unique distinction of being the first Rajasthani (Marwari) lady doctor among the 48 lakhs of women from this notoriously backward part of India, left for England for further medical studies on May 4.

Miss Gahlot has been practising

MISS P. GAHLOT.

medicine for the last seven years, having joined the Jodhpur State Medical Service just after taking her L.S. M.F. degree from the Punjab Women's Medical College in 1928.

Miss Gahlot is a very popular figure both on account of her professional reputation as well as her simplicity and amiable manners which are such a valuable asset to a doctor.

Her father, Mistri Rampratap Gahlot, deserves special congratulations on the achievements of his elder daughter. His family has been resident in Jodhpur State for generations.

It is hoped that Miss Gahlot's example will serve to encourage other ladies of Rajputana.

SUNDAY KISSING ILLEGAL

In the state of Pennsylvania there are a number of things which the citizens are legally debarred from doing on a Sunday. Amongst other things, a citizen....

May not kiss his wife.

May not attend a film or entertainment.

May not go out fishing.

May not buy a drink in his club.

All these enactments form part of the "blue laws" of 1794, which have remained on the statute book almost without amendment ever since.

The people of Pennsylvania are determined to rid themselves of regulations which provoke mirth in neighbouring states and so a number of bills to abolish them have been laid before the General Assembly of the state. Members of all parties are banding together to sweep away the 140 year-old enactments.

TRIPLETS BORN IN CHURCH

Triplets were born in a church in Slavonija, Yugoslavia—during a wedding.

The mother, the wife of a workman amed Andrija Tzalitch, was the ide's sister, and she and the children two boys and a girl—are doing with

ON BEAUTY

By "N"

In the opinion of some people (and they are right to a certain extent) Beauty is a subtle and elusive quality that can only be recognized by a finer human sense and inward faculty of perception. Its function is peace and joy, and when it rises from the temporal to the spiritual, the pleasure and delight it affords is all the more keen and abundant. Perception and recognition of Beauty is a privilege enjoyed only by human beings. Lower animals have not a share in it. They look only to the material side of things. They approach a tree, to take shelter and not to admire its slender and graceful branches and foliage or a stream, to drink water, not to observe the delicate sheen on its surface, in the same way they feed on grass without noticing its freshness or colour or the gentle waving of the blades in the breeze.

Some people are so enamoured of Beauty that they are never tired of gazing at it, basking in its light, taking in large draughts from the floods of harmony, song, colour and fragrance, and in a more spiritual sense, higher inspiration, and fall into a drunken swoon. To them (as well as with some faiths that find their supreme joy in the final amalgamation of the soul with the Divine Spirit), Beauty has no utility or practical value, but it is something like a finery, a bauble to toy with, a luxury for the spiritually rich and refined, a mere means for the cultured classes to show their superiority in understanding over the masses, a castle of indolence to rock their souls in ease and plenty. In their estimation a pious man's relationship with Beauty is purely personal (with a total neglect of the world around and its duties) and the offering to it is mere praise and prayer, nothing more.

BEAUTY AND NOBILITY OF SOUL.

Is this altogether a right mental attitude? A wise and penetrating perception of Beauty? No. Then, let us change our attitude. In our eager search for Beauty we are naturally led from the temporal to the spiritual, the final source and foundation of all creation, which presents itself to our sight as pure ethereal light. Where does the light come from? From the shining surface of all its component parts and attributes viz., Truth, Charity, Mercy, Love etc., which make up the whole Beauty. In fact, we cannot separate light and Beauty from goodness in the same way as fire from heat. They are inseparably connected with one another. The natural result is that when we love Beauty, we love all those noble qualifications too and treasure them in our heart, not for the sake of mere ornament, but for use and practice in the world. Truly speaking, their lustre is enhanced by use and the invisible made visible to a far greater degree in man and his works than in other objects of creation.

So, we see that Beauty, inspite of being subtle and elusive, has great utility and practical value. It feeds the poor and clothes the naked and makes itself manifest in a thousand acts of charity and love and transforms the earth into Paradise.

Soviet Instructs 460,000 Women In Art Of Aviation

Over 460,000 women and girls throughout the Soviet Union are actually receiving aviation instruction from the Ossoaviachim, which is the civil organisation for training the population to participate in military operations in case of emergency, according to an announcement of its chairman, Comrade Eidemann, who added that the total membership of the Ossoviachim now includes 2,500,000 women and girls and that this number is increasing daily.

Forty-one women have qualified as aviation commanders in the Soviet Russian flying corps, while two women have been accepted by the Military Training academy for positions in the Red army.

Not all women members of the Ossoaviachim become aviatrices however. Last summer over 20,000 women and girls spent their holidays in military camps, where they were instructed by experts in all kinds of duties required in times of war.

Women have been allotted a considerable part in manipulating the services for protection against aerial warfare, specially gas attacks on towns and factories.

Many women have become expert civil pilots and parachutists ,while 14 are now acting as instructors in aviation schools and several hundred are engaged as draughtswomen in aircraft construction works.

GEN. BOOTH DEFENDS SPORT

General Evangeline Booth, head of the Salvation Army, strongly defended sport on her arrival at Adelaide.

She said she had read a statement by a preacher that an exciting football match was no preparation for the Sunday's service, but she considered sport and exercise a necessity and could find no basis in the Bible for the minister's objection. General Booth said she herself was an ardent sportswoman, swimmer and fancy diver.

15,000 BRITISH WIVES IN COURT

Domestic unhappiness sends 15,000 wives to court every year seeking separation orders. And 3,500 husbands go to prison annually rather than pay the allowance fixed by the magistrates.

These facts have been collected by the departmental committee on matrimonial disputes. The figures are based on returns for the last few years.

The committee is expected to report shortly, and one of its chief recommendations, will probably be that such cases should be decided away from the "criminal" atmosphere of the police court.

NATURAL COMPLEXIONS WIN QUEEN'S FAVOUR

Queen Mary's hint that make-up displeased the royal eye, it was reported to-day, was responsible for an amazing number of natural complexions at the second of the season's royal courts in London recently.

Artful embellishments at the last of the first series of "silver jubilee" courts were conspicuously absent as flittering debutantes and stately dowagers curtseyed before the golden thrones of King George and Queen Mary.

Decollette was de rigeur as the court chamberlain enjoined strict observance of the prescribed styles. Off-the-shoulder necklines were prevalent.

PIGS' BRISTLES TO BEAUTIFY AMERICAN BLONDES

Many Bales of human hair and pigs bristles to America constitute quaint but substantial exports from Chinese treaty ports.

The beauteous ladies of America are still fond of using hair-nets culled from brunettes of China and suitably bleached and dyed for blonde wear over there. The once abundant supply from millions of "pig-tails" off male Chinese heads are now nearly exhausted, with the vogue of short locks spreading over the Koumintang republic.

Pigs, bristles from China are fabricated in America into hair and tooth brushes. The Manchurian variety of black porcine bristles are used over there as the material for 'military brushes," so popular among 100 per cent. trousered Americans.

VANITY KEEPS CASH REGISTER RINGING

The desire of woman to emulate her husband and of the tired business man to strut the boardwalk as a glorified Max Baer, keeps industry's cash register ringing up sales, believes Prof. Donald A. Laird, Colgate University psychologist.

In a study of "what makes people buy," Prof. Laird concludes that the best line to produce "buyer's delirium" in a woman is:

"You are reasoning this through better than most men do."

Women smoke cigarettes, go in for athletics, sport the sun-tan suit, prefer office work to doing the dishes, and cultivate a boyish figure all because they envy the male, Dr. Laird asserts.

Men, he adds, insist on padded shoulders in their suits to produce the athletic effect, buy "worthless concoctions which will restore their vitality," shudder at baldness because it makes their head "resembles a baby's rather than a man's."

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COMMENTS By N. J. CRITICAL and CYNICAL

The Plaza Mystery

The Plaza people really seem to be a mysterious lot. It is now nearly two weeks that we read about the burning of the building in which the little pieces of paper which are going to make some of us millionaires were stored, and yet no further news in vouchsafed to us. Day by day I have been carefully scanning the papers to get some authoritative information about the fate of those counterfoils,—and I make no doubt millions in every part of the world are doing the same,—and yet Reuter is as silent as the grave in this very live matter. The burning of the Plaza like that of the Reichstag, bids fair to be an unsolved mystery. But while the Reichestag affair was purely political and national, the Plaza one is intensely personal and really international. The drum of destiny, it is already reported, has become a mass of twisted wreckage. But what about those precious counterfoils?—One plaintively asks. The studied silence regarding this point is extremely tantalising and is rightly resented by every body. One would not mind so much to be finally told that the counterfoils have been duly consumed by the flames,—for are we not accustomed to this (metaphorically) for many years now?—but it is the suspense which is hard to bear! Reuter informed us picturesquely that 'As many as three hundred girls employed by the Sweep authorities are standing outside in tears.' Are they not aware that many times that number—and not merely girls, but strong he-men—are sitting in disconsolate suspense and on the verge of tears in their homes? After all few can afford to make a bonfire of a ten-shilling note!

* * * *

The Jubilee

The word had gone forth that the Jubilee funds were to be devoted mainly to charity, and no doubt some deserving institutions will benefit by the windfall. The enthusiasm evinced was certainly praiseworthy, but when ingenuity is pressed into the service of philanthropy there are bound to be some queer results. For sheer novelty certain City Fathers in the south of India will easily carry the palm. They have decided to give a gift of rupees five, to every inmate of the local Maternity Hospital who gave birth to a child within certain hours on the Jubilee day! The infants born on this auspicious day will no doubt grow up as Jubilee babies. Another original contribution to the Silver Jubilee which merits mention here, was promised by a tribe of professional cattlelifters in the Punjab. They have decided to abstain from cattlelifting for one year, which resolve will be received with heartfelt gratitude by the locality. Their negative virtue is worthy of emulation by their brotherhood throughout the land. We wonder, however if the Commissioner to whom the credit of this moral uplift goes, has promised to recompense them for their expected losses from the Jubilee coffers!

* * * *

Examinations

The annual school and University examination,—which a wag has termed 'The massacre of the innocents'— are over and thousands of students are holidaying in suspense to learn their results at the end of this month. This year has had its usual crop of comedies and tragedies. Two youthful examinees of Jalgaon led off by setting fire to their school in righteous indigation over being set difficult problems. A kind judge took a lenient view of this indiscretion and let them off lightly. I commisserate with the young chaps and compliment the judge on the correct view he has taken of the case. Forsooth it was easy for such an indiscretion to be aggravated into an incendiarism and punished severely. One cannot sympathise so much with the kind-hearted Calcutta professor who deputised for his pupil and appeared at the examination with false moustaches. Doubtless it was hard luck that the moustaches should come off at the wrong moment and reveal the real identity of the unfortunate professor! The Burman girl who ran away from her home in male attire with her hair cut short, for having failed in her examination, sets however a queer psychological riddle, one can only dismiss it as a temporary mental aberration. In Bombay the examiners have this year distinguished themselves more than the examinees by asking an impossible question in the Matriculation geometry paper. The majority of students, however, have no reason to regret this amazing lapse, as they all stand to get the corresponding marks as Jubilee grace. Many of them indeed wished there were more of such errors on the part of their persecutors! Any suggestion however of 'examining the examiners first' will be severely discounted. From Madras comes the story of the strong and successful resentment evinced over the proposal that candidates for lectureships in the local Law College should be examined prior to their appointments. This was certainly a case of 'lese majeste,' and the opposition was very natural. Examinations like measles, are afflictions mainly of one's young days, and a prospect of recurring examinations for every appointment, preferment or promotion will surely unnerve the staunchest of us.

* * * *

Without Comment

The following comes from Germany:—"Official statisticians report that 366,000 loans of £50 each to couples getting married produced 143,000 children up to the end of 1934. Altogether 213,000 more children were born in 1934 than in 1933. Investigators, taking fiffy couples who married on Hitler's loan, report that thirty-eight found happiness the others disappointment. Nearly half the pairs produced one baby. Several are on the point of producing the second. The State therefore puts the scheme down as a success!"

And So Au Revoir!

THE QURANIC WORLD

(Continued from page 20.)

concern by all intelligent Muslims, as, according to them, it is a crime against God as well as man. And but for the fact that this journal contains 28 pages of this translation we would not have given it so much attention. We shall, therefore, point out a few of the most glaring mistakes to show that this translation is "love's labour lost."

Commenting on the Tasmiya the translator says:

"Every work of a Muslim—starts with a commemoration of that attribute, thus putting all trust in the Gracious Power of all Powers. All things begin in Him." No comment is needed.

Maghdub is translated as "Who met anger." This word is the objective noun of Ghadab (wrath) and means "those upon whom (God's) wrath has descended". The difference is quite clear.

"Yakdhbun" is translated "speaking lie". It should be "they tell a lie."

"Unzila" is translated "we sent down." It should be "Revealed (by God)."

"Tughian" is translated "excess in ordinary." It means "rebellion, revolt or inordinacy.'

"Innama is translated "surely." It means "only." It is a pity that the translator should be ignorant of the difference in the meanings of 'Inna' and 'Innama.'

"Ya'mahun" is translated "blindly". It should be "blindly wandering on". That those people who cannot differentiate between 'Mudharia' and adverb should undertake the translation of the Quran is an insolence of which only this translator could be capable.

"Kula" is translated "For both of you." It means "eat both of you".

These examples are quite enough to show that mistakes of mistranslation are numerous. Now we shall quote some verses to show that the English version looked at from the point of view of English composition is equally rotten and unintelligible.

11: verse 3. "Spend of that we have bestowed upon them."

4. "And those who believe in what is sent down unto thee (Muhammad) and what sent down (sic) before the .....".

6. "Verily, as for those who disbelieve it will be alike for them, whether you warn them or do not warn them, for they do not believe."

7. "Allah has sealed their hearts and hearing."

10. "In their hearts is a disease and Allah increaseth their disease and for them is a sore punishment for they had lied." Disease is aggravated and not increased and punishment could be severe and not sore.

19. "They thrust their fingers in their ears by reason of the thunderclaps for fear of death."

It is useless to cite any more examples. This is how "the most elegant book in the world" has been translated. To call such a translation "nearest to the original," is to bring the original into disrepute. We could only say: "Lord! save us from our friends."

In short, we cannot find words strong enough to condemn this translation. It is unworthy of being published. We should be failing in our duty to Islam and the Quran, if we do not warn the promoters of the Alamgir Quranic Movement that in publishing such a worthless and wrong translation of the holy book they would not only be defeating their own object, but would make the whole Muslim community the laughing-stock of non-Muslims. To call this translation "an authoritative work" is a travesty of facts and is an index of the profound ignorance of the translater. Nothing more irresponsible and unauthoritative could be imagined. In every respect it is much worse than even Sale's English translation. We can only add that if this is the best translation that the organisers of the Quranic Movement could produce, they had better abandon the attempt and leave it to others more competent than themselves to do it.

MUHAMMAD ALI.

Mr. Syed Abid Hasan, author of "Whither Hyderabad?" a book dealing with the problems of the Nizam's State, which has been banned by the Hyderabad Government.

JAP GIRLS AS AERIAL GUIDES

To the adventurous girls of Japan a new sphere of work has been opened with the air service established by the Japan Air Transport Company.

From Haneda there is now a sight seeing tour over the Hakone Mountans and to Enoshima, three times daily The short trips do not include the laeir that shadow Fuji, but no doubt their beauty spots will soon be included in the air taxi route.

Miss Ri Taieki, a Korean, and other girls are daily making these trips to explain to the passengers the scenes over which the planes pass at suoe great height.

German Sports Movement

Its Amazing Growth And Economic Importance

(From A Correspondent.)

In connection with the next Olympic Games which will be held for the 11th time next year and are to take place in Berlin in 1936, a survey of the statistical figures concerning the development and economic importance of the German Sports-movement will be rather interesting.

Apart from gymnastics and some kinds of aquatic sports, Sport in general has become a national affair in Germany only at the beginning of this century. Its real development dates from the end of the world-war, as shown by the following figures:

Year.	Number of population in millions.	Number of organised Sportsmen.
1860	37.6	149,000
1910	64.6	1,606,000
1914	67.8	2,315,000
1918	66.8	1,099,000
1924	62.8	4,711,000
1931	65.2	5,893,000
1933	65.2	7,500,000

These figures, of course, do not include all those who practise sports. School-children are not considered here, because for them sport is a branch of study. Furthermore, all those are not included, who, after leaving school engage in sports, but cannot be looked upon as being organised as they do not belong to a club etc. Their number was estimated to amount to cr. 3.5 to 4 millions at the beginning of 1934

Scotland defeated England 2-0 in the final international football match of the year at Hampden Park, Glasgow, with a crowd estimated at 130,000 and including the Duke of York watching. Thomas Jackson, Scotland's international goalie, was again in the nets and held the English attackers scoreless. Jackson is shown, above, saving a shot in an international fixture. Scotland has had him in the nets for some seasons.

The total number of adults engaged in sports in Germany is at least 11 million people. On account of the permanent propaganda for sports made by the German Government and the National Socialist Movement, this figure has surely increased by a few millions.

ECONOMIC VALUE TO NATION.

The importance of sport with regard to the condition of health and education of a nation has become a well established fact. But what is less known is the fact that, in the same proportion as sports extend, their importance for the economic branch of a nation grows as well, and in Germany this has to-day attained an extent which is certainly very rarely realised elsewhere.

Eleven million of sportsmen involve for one-sixth of the German population an additional economic supply, which, without the sport movement would not exist at all. Each branch of sports necessitates a certain kind of sports-wear and equipment and often also a special outfit. The amount which has to be invested for this purpose depends on the kind of sport chosen, and therefore, varies. Hiking is the cheapest of sports with regard to outfit. But at least 10 shilling at par are spent a year for sports-wear by those who indulge in this sport. If everybody who is engaged in sports would not spend more than this amount it would mean that the eleven million of German sports-friends spend no less than 550,000 at par a year for sposts-purposes.

But this estimate is really too low. Other sports as for instance tennis, hockey, golf, winter-sports, etc., demand much higher expenditures each year. It is quite difficult to give a somewhat correct estimate with regard to this figure. The membership fees of the sports organisations offer a certain means of judging this figure which must be extremely hioh. every year 4 million at par are paid as membership-fees to sports-organisations. At least half of this amount is spent for sports-wear, sporting implements etc. by the clubs. This increases the amount spent by the German people for sporting purposes to at least 7.5 million at par a year.

But even this amount must b considered as too low, because it do not include the more expensive kin of sports as bicycling, motor-cycling motorcar-sports, some winter sports and also yachting, aviationi etc Official German estimates which vary between 10 to 14 million at par will be much more correct.

GROWTH OF SPORTING INDUSTRY.

A very large German sporting goods industry which employs about 30,000 persons lives of these additional expenditures for sporting implements. It supplies not only the entire German requirements but furthermore has attained a leading position on the world-market. Then there is a very extensive trade in Germany dealing with these sporting implements. About 500 German shops sell only sporting implements in Germany, and another 5,000 sell these goods as a side-branch in their busine.s. They employ about 15,000 persons the yearly income of which is at least £1,250,000 at par.

But sport must also be considered as a direct employer. Every large club has to-day a regularly employed trainer or teacher. Furthermore a superintendent and sometimes one more workman are also employed. Thousands of inspectors, groundsmen and cashiers are employed when sporting events are held. Special physicians, masseures, sports journalists, and sports authors must also be included. The yearly income of these persons who are directly employed by the sports movement cannot be estimated at all.

The official estimate which judges the amount circulating on account of the sports movement at 50 million at par, appears to be rather high but we suppose that it is really not exaggerated.

"Why, Joan! It is just wonderful to see you? Sit down, my dear, and tell me all about yourself. Are you married?"

"Yes, I'm married."

"Imagine it! I remember in school you always said you wouldn't marry the best man on earth."

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INSULIN AS WEIGHT BUILDER

Numerous Uses For Famed Hormone Outlined By California Doctor

The use of insulin as a stimulant to the appetite, particularly for underweight children, is recommended to the California Medical Association by Dr. E Kost Shelton.

Famed hormone, developed orginally at Toronto for the treatment of diabetes, by Sir Frederick Banting and Dr. C H Best, also has proven valuable, Dr. Shelton reports, in combatting a wide range of human ailments.

"From the intelligent application of insulin," he states "benefit can be secured for persons suffering from tuberculosis, mental difficulties, narcotic addiction, the various types of anaemia and kidney and other disorders."

In the treatment of underweight persons, Dr. Shelton says, insulin produces an increased appetite.

The weight gain in most cases, the physician added, was slow and approximately 50 per cent of adults relapsed to their former weight level after the treatment stopped.

"On the whole, however," he asserts, "the treatment was said to be definitely worth while."

Dr. Shelton also reports beneficial use by physicians of the hormone for persons seeking to regain weight and strength after illness or serious operations.

The Santa Barbara physician further reports that preliminary investigation indicated insulin could be used to aid in diagnosing Addison's disease and various maladies attributed to poor functioning of certain glands.

PREVENTION IS BETTER

Children between the ages of ten and fifteen frequently suffer from boils, a sign that their vitality is low and their bodies need building up. A special diet will help to prevent their constant recurrence. See that they eat plenty of green vegetables every day, raw fruit such as apples and oranges, raw vegetables such as carrots, and give an iron tonic. Make the child spend as much time as possible in the open air, and make certain that he sleeps well.

Treat outbreaks with hot fomentations every four hours until the boil is ready to be opened with a sterile needle. Take care that the "core" and all matter is removed.

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CIGARETTES HAVE EFFECT ON PULSE

Hand Also Shakes Except Following Consumption of About Pint Of Coffee

Two professors of Cornell University, Messrs. A L Winsor and E I Strongin, have recently been conducting carefully controlled experiments with cigarettes and black coffee in study of their immediate effects upon the human body.

The experiments, carried out with American cigarettes showed some startling results.

Here are some of them, as described by the professors before the American Association for the Advancement of Science here.

Inhaling the smoke of one cigarette while smoking it over a period of about ten minutes caused.

"Marked unsteadiness" of the smoker's hands while he was smoking and for about 45 minutes afterwards.

An increase in the speed of his pulse up to 50 per cent.

An increase in the rate of breathing up to 50 per cent.

When the cigarette was preceded by two cups (about one pint) of black coffee, however, the steadiness of the smoker's hands showed very little deterioration while he was smoking, and the situation went back pratically to normal when the cigarette was finished. The pulse rate actually dropped a little while there was an increase of about 10 per cent in the rate of breathing.

This, Professors Winsor and Etrongin reported showed that the coffee offset to a large extent the effect of the cigarette on the heart.

Tests were made on many individuals and their reactions averaged. The steadiness of their hands was measured by their ability to keep a small beam of light focussed for one minute on a moving photo-electric cell. For every second the light was off the cell, three errors were debited to the person being tested.

A typical smoker, taking the test, made only four errors in steadiness per minute before smoking, jumped to a maximum of 32 immediately after smoking and then gradually regained his earlier accuracy during the following 45 minutes.

But when he drank coffee before smoking, his maximum of errors was only 12 per cent.

The uncomportable conclusion for smokers was that if they desired to take their cigarettes under ideal circumstances they would have to consume two cups of black coffee before each one.

The standard dose of coffee used in the experiments—two cups—contained about two grains of caffeine.

USE MORE HONEY

Pleasing to the palate and beneficial to the body are these delectable confection made with a wholesome and natural ingredient —honey.

HONEY-BRAND DELIGHTS.

Sift together 2 cups of floor, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, and 1/2 tea spoon salt. Melt 2/3 cup butter, and 1/2 cup brown sugar, 1/2 cup honey, and 2 well beaten eggs. Dissolve 3/4 teaspoon bicarb, soda in 2/3 cup of milk, then add sifted dry ingredients alternately with the milk. Stir in 1/2 cup seeded raisins, 1/2 cup chopped nuts, 2-1/2 cups bran and a few drops vanilla essence. Mix well, drop on a greased backing-tray in small teaspoonfuls and bake 10 minutes in a fairly hot oven.

HONEY-BRAN BISCUITS.

Cream 2 tablespoons butter, add 1/2 cup honey and beat well; beat in two eggs one at a time. Sift together 1/2 cup flour, 1/4 teaspoon bicarb soda, 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon and a pinch of salt and add to egg mixture with 1 cup bran. Mix well and drop in small spoonfuls on a greased baking-tray a little apart, and bake in a moderate oven 15 minutes.

HONEY BREAD.

Sift into a basin 1 cup flour, 1 cup wholemeal, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1/2 teaspoon salt, Make a hole in centre and pour in one cup milk, and 1/2 cup honey which have been well mixed. Stir the mixture well, put into a well greased loaf-tin and bake in a moderate oven for 1 hour.

HONEY APPLE DUMPLINGS.

Make a liquid of 2 cups honey, 2 cups water and the juice of one large lemon. Pour into a flat pie or baking-dish and stand on stove to simmer (do not let it boil over). Peel and core 3 apples and cut in halves. Make a light pastry, roll each half-apple in pastry, pinch the top of each dumpling and place them in the dish with the simmering honey mixture. Bake in a moderate oven for one hour, adding a little more water and honey as the liquid boils away.

SEEING WITHOUT SIGHT

The reply recorded in the gospels of the blind man miraculously cured, "I see men as trees walking", seems true to recent investigations of brain functions. These point to the probability that people cured of lifelong blindness have difficulty in learning to see. This has been the experience of Mr. Tudor Thomas, the Cardiff surgeon who has devised a new operation whereby the sight of certain classes of the blind can actually be restored. What is known among brain specialists as the Berger electrical rhythm, ten beats to the second, takes place in the part of the brain connected with seeing, and this is either no longer operating in the brains of people who have been long blind, or, as is more porbable, is switched to other sensory uses, making them, to some extent, substitute for vision. Thus, before a person born blind can use restored sight, these changes must be reversed and turned into a cahnnel long unused.

X-RAYS ARREST TYPHOID

Typhoid carriers can be rendered harmless by X-ray treatments, it is announced after experiments at the University of Illinios College of Medicine.

This new attack on the problem of typhoid carriers—blamed for the bulk of this state's 1,200 cases per year—came from Dr. Lars Gulbrandsen instructor in bacteriology. He found that X-ray applications to the liver and gall bladder of persons who carry typhoid germs will destroy the germs in two months or less.

COFFEE AND TEA

No Evidence To Show That For Adults Moderate Amounts Are Harmful

One habit of to-day which can be blamed neither on the depression nor on the young folk is the use of coffee and tea.

Coffee and tea contain substances classed as drugs, which produce certain definite effects in the human body. Caffeine is the chief active substance in both coffee and tea. Tea is usually richer in caffeine than is coffee, but as less tea is used in making a cup, there is less caffeine in the average cup of tea than there is in a cup of coffee.

All over the world, man has turned to the use of those plants which he has found from experience have freed him from such unpleasant sensations as fatigue and fear. Tea and coffee are the least harmful of such plants. This we know because tens of thousands of persons use them throughout life without ill effect. There is no evidence to show that, for adults, moderate amounts are harmful, writes Dr. Grant Fleming, M.D.

Tea and coffee give a feeling of exhilaration. They relieve a sense of fatigue. The pulse is quickened as is also the rate of breathing, and muscular action is strengthened. The kidneys are stimulated, resulting in an increase in the amount of fluid excreted.

Tea and coffee are not uniform beverages. They are prepared from varying qualities and quantities of tea leaves and coffee beans, in many ways, resulting in vastly different qualities ranging from terrible to delicious, according to the taste of the consumer. The taste of the consumer varies as does the effect upon the consumer of the stimulating caffeine. Most regular users develop a tolerance so that they drink coffee and go to sleep immediately afterwards, while the occasional user may be kept awake as the caffeine has rendered his brain keener to sounds which may keep one awake.

Tea and coffee are stimulants. They should never be given to children because children are usually over-active and it is undesirable to increase their activity as this leads to fatigue, irritability, and sleepnessness. Besides, if the child uses tea and coffee, he will likely lose his taste for and refuse to drink the milk which he really needs.

As individuals, we differ, and the type of person who is forever in motion, who cannot sit still, who is likely sensitive and troubled with insomnia—that type of person is harmed by stimulants.

The average person who uses tea and coffee as a pleasing warm drink does not suffer any ill effects. Some people find that a warm drink helps them to sleep, whether it be tea, coffee, milk, or some advertised food.

Be moderate in your use of tea and coffee.

BERLIN TO ERECT CANCER INSTITUTE

A special institute for cancer will be installed in the Rudolf Virchow hospital in Berlin the larged of its kind in Europe.

This hospital, which has 500 beds, will become the cancer centre chiefly of North Germany for the research and treatment of malignant growths.

New ways of treatment will be instroduced. More attention will be given in future to mental worries, which are believed to influence the treatment unfavourably, and in this connection a new kind of occupational therapy to be applied.

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The Charm No. 3 I received from you in June has served me well. Sd./- T. Raju Pillai, Dy. Supdt. of Police, Vizianagram.

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I feel very much pleased to inform you that the Charm proved very useful to me in several respects. Please supply No. 3 and two of No. 2 Charms per V.P.P. Sd./- Rao Sahib Thakur Buldeo Singh, Kamdar, D/- Indargarh Post (Rajputana).

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Theory Of Ionization

When Atoms Cross Each Other's Path

By "GABRIEL"

When an atom is bombarded by radiations of extremely high frequency, i.e. of very high energy, the system of electrons and protons which build up the atom becomes unstable. High-energy rays like the cosmic rays, the hard gama rays, the x-rays, the ultra violet rays, etc. on meeting the atom excite the electrons and tend to jerk them off from the atomic sphere. The effect of this excitation of electrons is to undo the forces that hold them bound within the atomic space, and the forces that regulate their movement along definite paths. So that, as the electrons are sufficiently excited, a point is reached, when the forces that hold the electrons in their proper places within the atom, are completely counteracted and they are pushed out beyond the confines of the parent atom to which they initially belonged. They break loose from the controlling and regulating influences of the atomic forces, and are at liberty to move about almost wantonly in space. Usually when such a phenomenon occurs, only one of the electrons is liberated from the influence of atomic forces. Under special circumstance, even two or more electrons break loose from the atomic influence. But the point to be stressed here is this, that high-frequency radiations, when directed on the atoms, have the effect of rendering the atomic system unstable, and ultimately liberating one or more electrons, from the sphere of influence of the atom.

Process Of Ionization

We have seen that an atom under normal circumstance is electrically neutral. If there are six protons packed in the Nucleus and six electrons revolving around it, within the atomic sphere, the six positive charges on the protons will neutralize six negative charges on the electrons, and the atom, taken as a unit, will certainly be electrically neutral. But, suppose that some high frequency radiation, jerks out one electron from the atom. Then the atom will be left with six positive units of electrical charges and five negative units of charges. The five negative charges will neutralize only five out of the six positive charges existing within the atom, The remaining positive charge will be free to exhibit its characteristic effect. So that, the atom, that is normally neutral after its bombardment by high frequency rays, is usually rendered electrically positive, with the liberation of one electron or even more under special conditions. The atom thus rendered positive is said to have been "Ionized," and the process that brings about this state of the atom is called the process of "Ionization". It is not always that the atom is ionized by high-frequency rays.

An Atom-Quake

At times, it so happens that an atom might cross the path of another atom that has been speeding ahead with terrific velocity. In all probability a collision might ensue between the two atoms. The atom moving with great velocity is more energetic than the one which is steady. The fact is in accordance with the Kinetic Theory of matter. Common experience can also easily explain this. When a man running with great speed collides with a man standing still, the latter actually experiences a shock, and feels as if the former were more energetic, even though both of them be similarly constituted. So that, when the speeding atom collides with a steady atom, the former being highly energetic, dashes against the latter, with a terrific impact. This impact brings in its train, a state of hopeless chaos in the orderly cluster of electrons of the steady atom. The impact causes, so to say, an atom-quake. The forces that hold the electrons within the confines of the atom, are weakened and if the impact be sufficiently powerful, electrons are scattered beyond the influence of these atomic forces. The loss of an electron or more, as explained above, thus ionizes the atom that has been violently attacked by the rushing atom. Ionization of this character is known as "Ionization by Collision." So ends the summing up of the main theoretical aspects of the "Theory of Ionization". This theory together with the Electronic theory of Matter, constitutes an indispensable introduction to a clear understanding of the propagation of radio waves through space and other allied properties.

COSMIC RAYS VIA RADIO

New Device Attached To Soviet Balloons

Soviet scientists listesed on April 2 to what they said was the bombardment of cosmic rays recorded on instruments 14 kilometres (about nine miles) above the ground.

Five balloons each capable of lifting five kilograms (about 11 pounds), which were tied one above the other, hoisted apparatus perfected by Serge Bernoff, of the Soviet Radio Institute, for recording the cosmic rays and transmitting the sound of their bombardment by radio.

Scientists who listened in said the impulses increased in frequency when the balloons neared an altitude of 14 kilometres, ceasing after that.

The same type of apparatus will be used this summer for investigations in the stratosphere.

United States scientists took the fact that the cosmic rays in the Soviet experiment ceased at 14 kilometres to mean that the radio signal device went wrong at that altitude.

If the rays themselves ceased at that height, they pointed out, it would be contrary to everything thus far discovered about the rays, which increase with altitude.

RADIO VAVES CONFUSE PIGEONS

Homing Birds Take 3 Minutes Instead Of 20 Seconds To Find Direction

Radio beams interfere with the sense of direction of carrier pigeons, according to an experiment conducted in Nantes.

It had been noticed by amateur fanciers that homing pigeons experienced difficulty during electrical and magnetic storms. It was decided to observe the effect of radio waves upon the birds. Groups of pigeons were freed close to the big navy radio station, which was continuously broadcasting on a 9,000-meter wave. The pigeons showed signs of bewilderment, which increased with the strength of the broadcasting.

Some veteran homing birds took as long as three minutes to find their direction, whereas under normal conditions, they start off within twenty seconds.

Finally 169 pigeons were released at once when the broadcasting waves were most powerful. A majority of the birds alighted or returned after repeated failures to find their direction.

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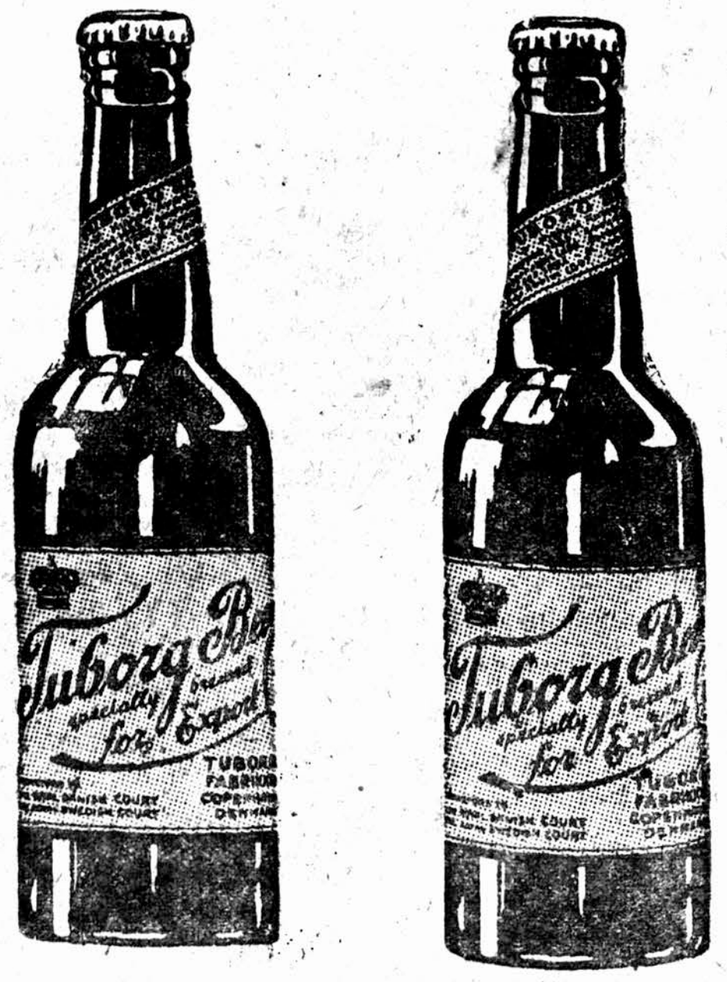

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APRIL LUCKY NUMBERS

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of April was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "Lucky Numbers" for April.

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ENGLAND INAUGURATES CAMPAIGN OF SLUM CLEARANCE

Slum clearance and re-housing is not all talk and no action in England, as these pictures show. The two photos illustrate graphically what can be done to alleviate living conditions in the poorer sections of large cities. No longer are families crowded into small quarters, devoid of sanitation, light and cleanliness. The picture at LEFT shows a condition that England is settling about to wipe out. Every year for the next five years 53,200 homes will be destroyed and 57,000 new homes and apartments will be built. The photo at RIGHT shows an apartment house, already occupied which enjoys plenty of light and air space and which rents inexpensively enough for the lowest wage-earner. This is made possible through government subsidies. Sociological experts in England declare that crime, disease, and mortality are greatly reduced under these new living conditions.

Japanese Goods Dominate Lhasa Markets

Entire Tibet Has Less Than One Million Population: Indian Rupees Are Used As Basic Currency

Political, economic, social and religious life in Tibet was described by Dr. Jefferson D. H. Lamb, councillor of the ministry of foreign affairs, who has just returned from a trip to Lhasa, at a meeting of the Nanking Rotary club.

It took the Chinese government mission five months to travel from Nanking to Lhasa overland, while it required only 19 days to reach Calcutta from Lhasa. While crossing the Cheto pass, on the Sikang-Tibet border, 15,000 feet above sea level, the mission lost three men and three horses. Three coolies and two horses died of exhaustion and one horse fell down the pass

"Lhasa is situated on a plateau," Dr. Lamb stated, "with a population of about 50,000, including 15,000 Lamas. The mission left Lhasa on November 28, 1934, and made the dangerous climb across the Hymalaya mountains before real winter set in. At many places the path was not more than eight inches wide.

"The common belief is that Tibet has a population of from five to six million people, but, in reality, it has less than 1,000,000. One-fifth of its population consists of lamas. There is little cultivated and arable land and mineral resources are limited.

JAPANESE GOODS.

"Yatung, Tyangtse and Gartok are open to British trade. British trade agents and troops are stationed at these three places. Lhasa is not only the largest city in Tibet, but is also the largest commercial centre. Japanese goods dominate the Lhasa market, with Indian and Nepalese goods next and Chinese goods taking third or fourth place. Some European and American goods are also found in Lhasa.

"The Dalai Lama is not only the religious but also the political head of Tibet. Next to him is the Silon, who is sometimes called the prime minister by foreign writers. Under the Silon are the four councillors of state, or kalona, who are the real administrators of Tibetan affairs. They control the different branches of the Tibetan government.

"There are altogether 350 officials in the government, half of them ecclesiastical and the other half civilian, while former are not entitled to estates, while the latter are granted government estates as compensation for their services. On the whole state affairs are administered quite peacefully and smoothly.

"Social distinctions are pronounced. There are different social classes, including the mobility, ordinary lama, traders, herdsmen, peasants, beggars, bandits, etc. The nobility exercises great power and influence. The different classes do not mix.

LIGHT TAXATION.

"Taxes are very light in Tibet. Only nobles own estates and since they rule the country they have no desire to tax themselves too heavily.

"There are two government schools in Lhasa, one for the training of ecclesiastical officials and the other for civilian officials. One Tibetan who studied engineering in England is erecting a power plant for Lhasa, part of the machinery having already arrived in Lhasa when the Chinese government mission was there. Some Tibetans are receiving military training in India.

"Indian rupees, Szechuen half dollars and paper notes are used in Tibet. Indian rupees are used as the basic currency."

Buffaloes As I Regard Them

Romance—And Adventure

(BY PERIN.")

Buffaloes, are the only species in the animal world, whom I regard as romantic, and adventurous—adventurous, no doubt, for 'adventures are to the adventurous' and they not only search for thrills among themselves, but often betray human beings into being romantic, in their peculiar way. I do not know of many, who have had to undergo breath-taking adventures with buffaloes, but I know at least one, who has gone through more than one such episode and that is—myself.

In the common walk of life, these huge sluggish beasts seem as nonchalant, and oblivious as ever, and very few people would agree with me, when I call them romantic and adventurous. Even among human beings, there are some who are apparently very indifferent and cool and cleverly hide from their fellow-beings the spirit of adventure, and romance, which is enshrined in their souls, and they give way to it only when they get a chance of doing so. Buffaloes belong to these species, and when aroused, their adventure knows no bounds. It is really very difficult to stir this spirit in them, but it is once stirred they are incorrigible. It is their vulnerable spot.

Once, I had the pitiable misfortune to stir, this soft spot of an enormous, tawny beast, and I really was surprised at the narrow escape I had. Afterwards I blessed the rotundity of the creature, for that was what saved me. Cycling, one day, with a bright red blouse on, I happened to find myself in the vicinity of a group of these ferocious looking animals. I betrayed some signs of fear, and speedily went to one side of the street, but one of the group, stimulated, either by the scarlet colour of my blouse or by one of those fits of capricious ferocity, detached itself from the group and came pounding after me.

Assailed by such an imminent danger I lost my head at first, but slowly regaining my courage, I jumped off my byke, and ran to the furthest corner of the place. The raging animal advancing in full career, could not, fortunately for me, turn round at once, but went charging past me.

I had some more adventures of a similar character with these creatures, but that has not made me hate them, though I am a bit frightened at them. I always regard them as romantic and fanciful, as they sit in the lakes or ponds with their heads above the surface looking more like cleanly-cut rocks than buffaloes. They look as if they are dreaming of far-off things, but what is the reality, we are unable to discern. This view of taking them is rather strange on my part, but it is really what I believe them to be, and I never miss seing a herd of buffaloes pass by, though I do not go too near.

The March Of Science

MUSCLE AND RUBBER

Vulcanising. Process Turns Muscle Into Hair

In spite of all the years of research on the properties of muscle, little is known about the mechanism by which it contracts and recovers, though much has been learned of the heat and chemical changes that occur during these processes. Mr. W. T. Astbury and Dr. Sylvia Dickinson, of Leeds University, have now shown that films made of myosin, the protein material out of which muscles are made, behave much like hair. X-ray analysis shows that such films are built of chains of molecules parallel to the surface, and that when stretched the molecules appear to be pulled out like those in stretched hair. Unstretched myosin film spontaneously contracts in length by 20 per cent when exposed to steam, like an artificial muscle. Chemical analyses of muscle and hair show the presence of much the same substance in both, except cystine, that occur in hair. Cystine contains sulphur, and is a cause of the unpleasant smell produced by burning hair. Astbury and Dickinson suggest the fundamental difference between muscle and hair is due to the sulphur-containing cystine, which converts muscle into hair by a "vulcanising" process, as rubber is stiffened by the introduction of sulphur in vulcanisation.

NEW LIFEBOAT CLAIMED UNSINKABLE

The world's biggest lifeboat—one that is non-sinkable and bails itself—was being completed to-day by the coastguard for use along the New Jersey coast, where the Morro Castle and Mohawk disasters occurred.

The Invincible—which will go into service first on the Jersey coast—is 52 feet long. It will carry a crew of 12 and can seat 30 passengers comfortably.

On a smooth sea it has standing room for 50 passengers. The passengers would be carried below decks, sheltered.

The boat draws six feet and has a displacement of 35 tons. It is Diesel-engined and officials said it was sturdy enough to tackle lashing seas.

Water that curls into the boat when waves top the sides will follow runways into a special compartment and be automatically dumped back overboard by an arrangement of valves. If the boat turns over, there are other engineering features designed to bring it back upright and shipshape in five seconds.

ENERGY OF COMMON SOUNDS

In a lecture at the Royal Institution Dr. G. W. C. Kaye, of the National Physical Laboratory, has given some interesting figures on the energy of common sounds. It appears that only about one-thousandth of the energy dissipated in a handicap appears as applause. Motor-horns and loud-speakers are several hundred times as efficient, and in some talking pictures 30 per cent of the energy put into the loud-speaker is turned into sound. The energy of the human voice is very weak, being only about a thousandth part of one watt, or one-twentieth of what is necessary to light an ordinary electric lamp.

Prof. Arthur H. Compton, Nobel Prize winner in Physics, of the University of Chicago, examines the new type barometer and cosmic ray meter which he will send aloft in a small balloon into the stratosphere.

The balloon is equipped with an automatic radio transmitter which will send to the receiving station on the ground the barometric pressure and the cosmic ray count at various heights. Prof. Compton is shown holding the cosmic ray meter while just below that is the new type of barometer.

The sound from an orchestra of seventy-five performers would in loud passages produce half a watt, which would be enough to light an electric lamp, if it could be sent backwards, as it were, through a loud-speaker.

A NEW WILSON CHAMBER

Physicist Invents Most Extraordinary Apparatus

The cloud chamber invented by Professor C. T. R. Wilson for showing the tracks of flying atoms is widely considered to be the most extraordinary apparatus ever invented by a physicist. An apparatus capable of tracing the path of particles billionths of an inch in diameter flying at speeds up to 186,000 miles per second seems incredible. Wilson showed that the electrification left along the track of such particles as they rushed through suddenly expanded moist air formed streaks of cloud that revealed the position of the track. The instrument had not been substantially modified since its invention in 1911, in spite of being used by many of the world's most gifted physicists. Wilson himself has now produced an ingenious variation of his invention. Cosmic ray and other researches require the chamber to be operated in a powerful magnetic field. It is difficult to arrange the photographing in such an inaccessible place. Wilson has evaded this difficulty by producing the cloud track while the chamber is between the pole-pieces, and then letting the chamber fall and be photographed when clear of the magnet.—"Manchester Guardian."

NEW SPECIES OF MOSQUITOES

Found On Borders Of Belgian Congo

The expedition sent to British East Africa by the British Museum (Natural History) last September, with the aid of a grant from the Government of Uganda, to study the flora and fauna, has now returned. The leaders of the expedition were Dr. F. W. Edwards (entomology) and Dr. George Taylor (botany).

The localities visited were chiefly the mountain ranges north and north-east of Lake Victoria—the Aberdare Mountains, the Birungas, Ruwenzori, and Mount Elgon. Dr. Edwards and Dr. Taylor stated last week that they had discovered several hitherto unknown types both in fauna and flora.

New species of mosquitoes were found in bamboo steps at the foot of extinct volcanoes in the gorilla country of the Ruwenzori, on the borders of the Belgian Congo; and unknown beetles feeding on the leaves of giant groundsel (an equatorial variety of the common groundsel, "Senecio," growing to a height of over 20 ft. on the Aberdare Mountains.—"The Times."

YOUTH CANNOT FACE SUNLIGHT

Skin So Sensitive That Three Minutes In Sun Gives Sun-Burn

Behind a crimson-windowed laboratory, like an insect under a microscope, Robert West, undergraduate of the University of California, is going through his daily work with the eyes of the scientific world upon him.

Although West is in perfect physical health, science cannot leave him alone because there are said to be only four others like him in the world.

The young man's skin is so hypersensitive to sunlight that he sunburns in three minutes.

As soon as he steps into direct sunlight he begins to feel itchy, and within three minutes his skin breaks out in a red, sore swelling. No part of his body is immune.

Dr. Harold Blum, of the same university, has tried to protect West with a heavy coat of tan, applied with special sunlamps. Not only was this extremely painful to him, but it only postponed the evil day 12 minutes, for he began to burn and itch all over again within 15 minutes of entering sunlight.

Experiments were then tried with various light filters, and it was found that the red filter protected him best. So red cellophane was placed over his workroom windows, and behind this shield West gets on with his work for his medical degree.

As yet no permanent solution has been found. Only four other cases of hyper-sensitivity to sunlight are known—two in France, one in Germany and another in the United States.

Robert West, however, is philosophical about his misfortune. Where other young men are warned not to go out without their overcoats, he says, he is told not to go out without his filter, lest he get "over-exposed".

Available in BOMBAY.

'PANAMA'

The BEST of all SAFETY RAZOR

BLADES

For easy and comfortable shaves The

'PANAMA'

Is the Most Economical

Sole Representative:—

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SILHOUETTE
Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200

This is a simple but at the same time very interesting competition. The series of pictures on this page marked A, B, C are Silhouettes of well known objects. The series of pictures on the opposite page numbered 1, 2, 3 are parts cut from the Silhouettes but they are not necessarily shown in the same position as the original. For instance the Silhouette marked "M" on the left is that of an Ox whose head is shown upside down in picture No. 4. You have, therefore, to insert No. 4 against "M" in the coupon.

Similarly fill in the coupon in respect of the other Silhouettes and submit the same before 22nd May 1935 observing the following rules.

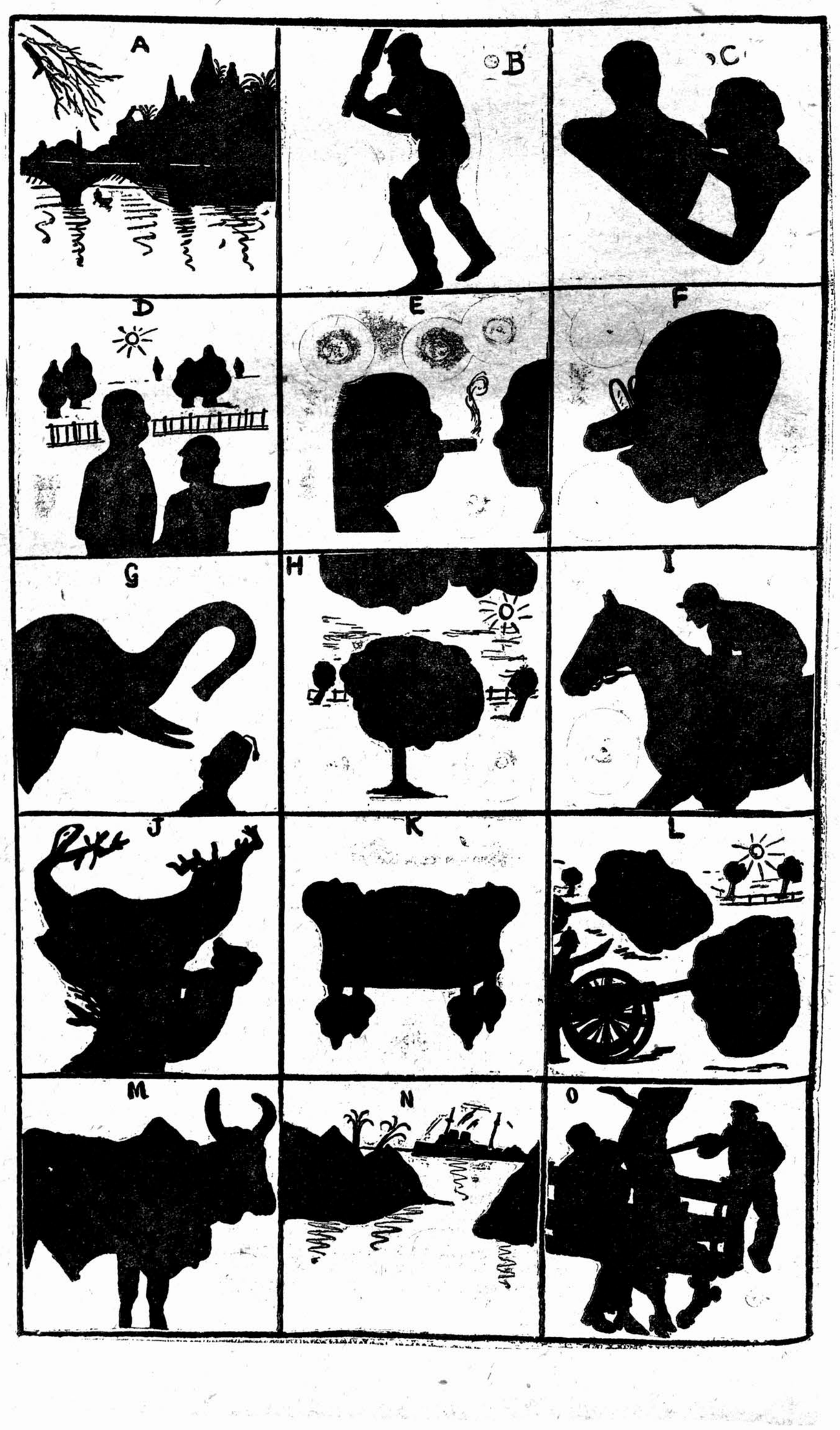
1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under :—

A. HAND DELIVERY-Local competitors may if they so wish hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST & MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address : Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706 (Seven hundred and six), G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt



SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

(Continued)

must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 22nd May 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle, Sunday Edition: the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 2nd June 1935.

ENTRY COUPON.

Illustrations.	Illustrations.
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	4
N	
O	

Name .....

.....

Address .....

.....

Please write Name and Address in Block Letters.

Closing Date 22nd *May* 1935

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

After all the Gathering is going to be held. Next week children from almost all parts of Sind, and also from various parts of India would be meeting at Hyderabad (Sind). Indeed, it would be an occasion of great pleasure and enjoyment !

May I suggest that those children who do not attend the Gathering on account of any reasons, might at least send a few words of greetings to their sisters and brothers who would be collecting there. This will be very effective, and it must prove impressive, I can promise.

Let the girls write to the General Secretary of the Children's Gathering, Miss Anandi Devi Khemchand, C/o The Brahmo Mandir, Jacob Road, Hyderabad (Sind). And let the boys forward their letters to the other General Secretary, Dr. G. F. Lakhani, "Narayen Building," Hirabad Quarters, Hyderabad (Sind).

The Gathering, as you may be knowing, will last for three days : 19th, 20th and 21st May. So your letters, if possible, should reach them on May 19. But supposing you miss to post them on the day by which, according to your calculation, the letter would reach on that date, you could still post it on the next day, and yet one day after.... I hope you do appreciate the idea and would follow it.

* * * *

It is a happy news to learn that small-pox has completely left Hyderabad. Children were feeling disappointed to see that their gathering had been postponed. It seems as though their prayers rid the city of this epidemic.

Our friends say that all other arrangements of lodging, boarding, etc. also have been made quite nice. Their children guests and other visitors will experience no difficulty whatsoever of the kind.

Then, apart from a programme o dialogues, songs, and other performances, a very nice programme of excursions, outings and pic-nics has been arranged. In short, every possible care has been taken to make the function lively, interesting, and in every way enjoyable—with the aim of providing the best sort of entertainment, which should prove of educational value.

This, indeed, is the time for children to avail of the opportunity. This occasion would get them friends from far and near. This function would enable them to show their genius. And, this gathering would help them to see so many different places,.... and, well, different, different things.

* * * *

On account of this Gathering, my dear sisters and brothers, I shall be away in Sind for about a fortnight. But this Children's Corner will continue to be published for the benefit of all children. Only I shall not be able to continue the Prize Competitions for that small period.

Instead, I will be giving here an account of the Children's Gathering and of the various other places, which I will be visiting. I will also give here photographs taken on the occasion. I hope that would satisfy you !

I have not forgotten to dispose of your so many letters, which were lying with me unreplied. At the end, you will find a long list of replies. I believe, I have nobody's letter now pending with me. Of course the letters which come to me during the next fortnight will be replied to on my return to Bombay.

In the meanwhile, may I request you all not to stop writing to me your wonderful letters, which many a time bring a short story, a poem, an essay, a geme, or a puzzle.... And please let all regular readers try to popularise this Corner and get more and more sisters and brothers to get interested in it.

PEN-FRIENDS

I cannot say why our members do not feel very much enthusiastic to exchange letters with their friends in the other, specially the foreign countries. Here is a list of some sisters and brothers from America who are "very enthusiastic about corresponding with young people of India."

I earnestly hope some of our members and companions will write to some of them : But note, please, only girls need write to the girls, and boys to the boys. Let me hear from those, who do write, so that I might confirm their addresses with them. I hope they shall have no reason whatsoever to complain of anything.

Name.	*Age.*	*Sex.*	*Hobbies.*	*Address.*
Marie Wynne	16	Girl	Swimming, dancing, and reading.	320, W. Florinda St.
June Baker	16	Girl	Snapshots, sports	314, W. Ivy St.
Alice Stolte	16	Girl	Swimming, dancing	Rt. 3, Box 220 A.
Eleanor De Brum	14	Girl	Sports, letter-writing	536, East Cameron St.
Buena Burrell	16	Girl	Swimming, reading	118, W. Bush St.
Lillie Lee	15	Girl	Reading, Tennis	205, N. White St.
Harriet Wing	16	Girl	Reading, Tennis	64, Visalia St.
Shizuryo Oura	17	Girl	Sports, reading	Rt. 2, Box 99.
Fusako Matsui	17	Girl	Sports, stamps, pictures	P. O. Box 332.
Bertha De Souza	16	Girl	Sports, dancing	1519, N. Readington St.
Mac Hatusaki	16	Girl	Sports, art	Rt. 2, Box 101.
Bernadine Phillips.	16	Girl	Dancing, reading	1302 N. Douty St.
Jean Sessions	16	Girl	Swimming, dancing, art	123, W. Ivy St.
Carolyn Bohlken	14	Girl	Swimming, stamps	110, E. Tenth St.
Nellie Gong	16	Girl	Tennis, art, reading	510, Visalia St.
Betty Cowman	16	Girl	Dancing	218, W. Florinda St.
Kathryn Shelton	17	Girl	Dramatics, sports	1020, N. Brown St.
Gladys Le Cavalier.	16	Girl	Dramatics, sports	410, E. Ninth St.
May Asaki	15	Girl	Stamps	Rt. 3, Box 41.
Sachi Noda	16	Girl	Music	217, E. 7th St.
Helen Sarquis	14	Girl	Tennis, reading	Rt. 4, Box 295.
Bill Milwee	17	Boy	Tennis, dramatics, music.	1430, Whitmore St.
Fidelis Leal	15	Boy	Stamps, coins, post cards.	107 N. Douty St.

NOTE :—Only the street addresses are given, Hanford, California, U. S. A. must also be added.

Khar Children: Our first group at Bombay.

All-India Children's Gathering

WILL BE HELD AT

HYDERABAD, Sind

On the 19th, 20th and 21st May

CHILDREN ARE SENT TO THE COUNTRY IN GERMANY

(BY A VISITOR.)

We are all familiar with the small, pale children who grow up in dark, narrow streets or lanes in the towns, in gloomy basement-rooms and in dingy court-yards. We have all at some time or other seen those tired faces, old beyond their years of the children who grow up in the industrial regions of a country. As we gaze into these old eyes of the young people, we cannot help feeling concerned at the all-too-wise expression of these little faces. We think, how terrible ! What is to become of these people ? One ought to do something for them !

But either we continue on our way and do not help, or if we remember to do so, we give a contribution to some fund and therewith the matter rests. Later perhaps, a walk through a field of ripening corn, may bring back to mind the face of one of these children and we see once again those serious sad eyes—eyes that have had to see so much misery and that have lost the glow of childish pleasure. They seem to urge and demand of us—save us !

The German nation has heeded this urging. It realises that a nation can only thrive if its following generations are healthy both in mind and in body. It also realises that people who are obliged to grow up in the city and are not in touch with nature must of necessity do without much that is valuable in regard to education, for nature is man's best teacher. It is due to this realisation that the German people, the nation and not some well-meaning organisation, provides all children with an opportunity of spending happy holidays in the German country. Nature is the source of new strength and helps the children to recuperate. In order to carry out this plan, a branch organisation known as "Kinderlandverschickung" (sending of children into the country) has been working within the magnanimous relief service "Mother and Child."

This branch organisation is in the hands of the People's Welfare. This department has drawn up plans for the selection of children, and where they are to be sent to, etc. The following may serve as an introduction :—

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

In the country itself, German youth is to be made to realise the significance which the life and conditions of the peasant has for a nation, in it is to be awakened the love for and pleasure i country-life and also for the existence and work of a peasant.

The object of the stay in the country is to strengthen the young both in body and in soul. It is to give to them, who have up to the present heard and seen only a little of the beauties of the German countryside, sunny days of joy and recuperation. It is to supply them with renewed energy for participation in the National Socialist youth community. It is to give them days which will fill them with fresh joy in carrying out their future work both in school and at *work*.

We want a healthy, energetic youth, a natural and unaffected youth, filled with a love for its own country rooted in its own soil and which draws inspiration from the sources of German nationality.

THE IDEA

The idea is that the children when in the country, are to live mainly with peasant families. They are to live with families who voluntarily agree to take children in. In the first days of May an appeal was made to the families in the country, to take in a child from the city free of charge for about six weeks. Many hundreds of thousands of German peasant families immediately responded to the appeal. Competent people of the N. S. People's Welfare called on these families and made sure that they were able to take in a foster child from the city. The N. S. People's Welfare laid down the following conditions as meeting with the requirements :—

The foster-parents, their family and people living with them in the same house must be free from infectious diseases and must be fit to take in a child both from a moral and from an educational point of view.

The economic conditions of the hosts must assure of sufficient nourishment, further that the living conditions are such that there is a suitable bed and that there are separate rooms for both sexes.

For educational reasons the children may be encouraged to do easy work in accordance with their age. Under no circumstances however, may they be used as a substitute for somebody else. A pledge must be given that no advantage in any form will be taken.

Consideration must be paid to any requests regarding the taking-in of children or to the sending of them to certain districts for religious reasons.

THE FOSTER-PARENTS.

Places which had been examined and found suitable were then put into the hands of the management of the N. S. People's Welfare. When the

summer holidays in Germary began everything was in readiness. The result was that this first summer in which children were sent into the country under the management of the N. S. People's Welfare, more than 400,000 children were put into the care of individual families. 550,000 weaker children who required special care, were sent to Homes of Rest for children and were placed under the supervision of doctors.

By chance I happened to be on the station in Berlin when in autumn one of the children's train drew in. I was able to experience the welcome between the children and the parents and I spoke to some of the little ones. What pleasure it gave me to look into the glowing eyes of these young people. One little girl was particularly happy as she showed her parents the little rabbit which had been given her and which she had named "Maxel."

glowed with pleasure saying to his mother, "I want to whisper something in your ear." The mother listened and looked very happy. Pleasure was afforded to all the people standing round about and were able to experience these moments on the usually dreary station. I heard some saying, "What a pity that the foster-parents are not here too. It would have given them a great deal of pleasure."

The man in charge of the children on the train overheard one of the remarks and answered "Yes, the foster-parents will often think back of their little city-children." A little girl or boy who had not known how the potatoes they eat every day, grow, or who had never stroked a goat, were food for thought for their foster-parents. The little ones, believe me, are the best mediators between town and country.

IF GOD WERE WITH ME

(Sent By Bro. RAMCHAND KISANI)

If God were to meet me
With lovely brownish dress
I'd fall at His feet
And ask for some grace.

I'd ask about the sages
And all about the feys
Who love and follow Him
Through all these happy days.

"Where do you live," I'd ask:
"Where do you sleep at night?
"Do you take some honey dew
And watch till morning light?"

ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER

A Story

(By Bro. DOULAT T. PUNWANI)

In the forest of Nedungad, there lived a big eagle, and a long snake One day the eagle, flying up in the sky saw a rat below, and swooped down to catch it. The snake also saw the rat and came out of his bush to get it, at the same time. The rat escaped, and both thought that the other was to blame, and so began to fight.

The powerful eagle tried to tear the snake to pieces with its claws. And the snake coiled round the eagle, and nearly suffocated it. The eagle was about to die, when a wood-cutter came that way. He drove away the snake and saved the eagle.

The snake was very angry, and wanted to be revenged on the wood-cutter. One day when the wood-cutter was busy felling a tree, the snake saw his food lying near him, and poisoned it. The eagle was up on a tree watching this, and just as the man was about to eat his food, it swooped down and carried the food away. Thus the eagle saved the wood-cutter's life.

VARIOUS WINDS

(Sent by Sis. SUBADHRA)

Wind blows at different speeds. Here are the names given to the winds at sea :—

Miles per hour.		
7	..	Light wind.
11	..	Light breeze.
16	..	Gentle breeze.
20	..	Moderate breeze.
25	..	Fresh breeze.
30	..	Strong breeze.
35	..	Moderate gale.
45	..	Fresh gale.
50	..	Strong gale.
60	..	Whole gale.
70	..	Storm.
80	..	Hurricane.

HOW TO PLAY GLADIATORS

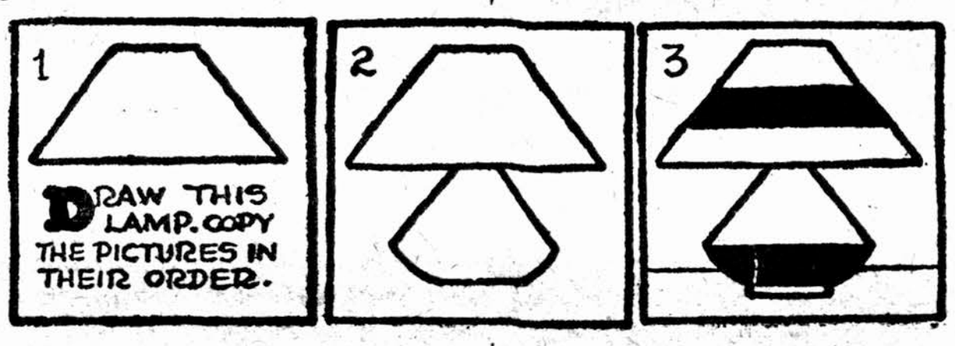
(Sent by Bro. M. S. NARAYAN)

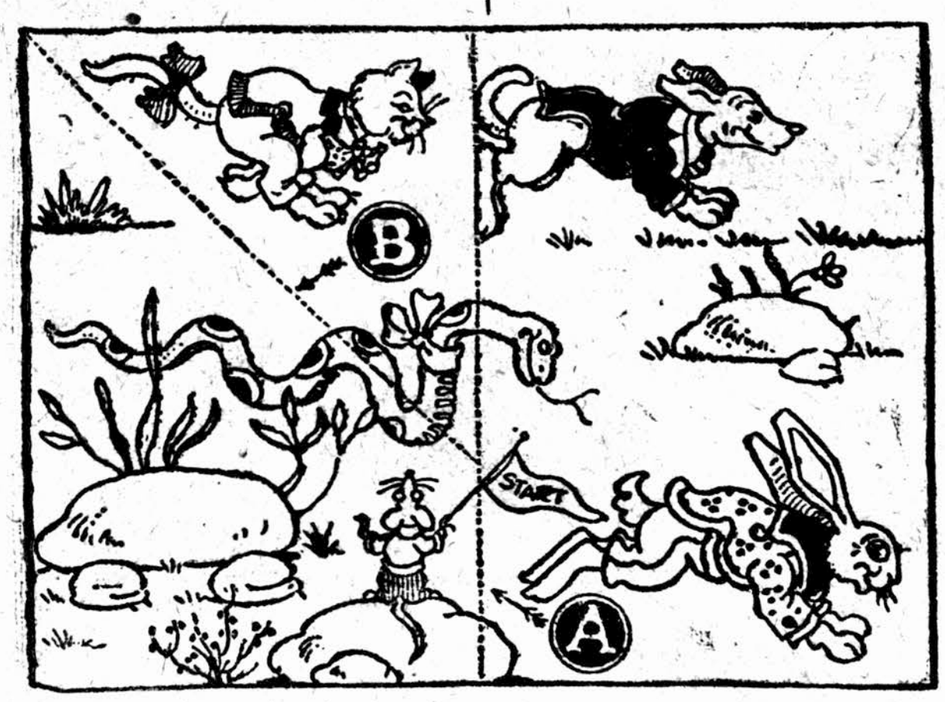
The Roman Athletes used to show their strength by fighting wild animals in the arena. All they were armed with was a short stabbing sword and a shield.

Now, here is a game called "Gladiators," that you can play—only there is no fighting in it. You need a shield—a soup pot lid is the very thing—but note please that it is not required for the dinner.

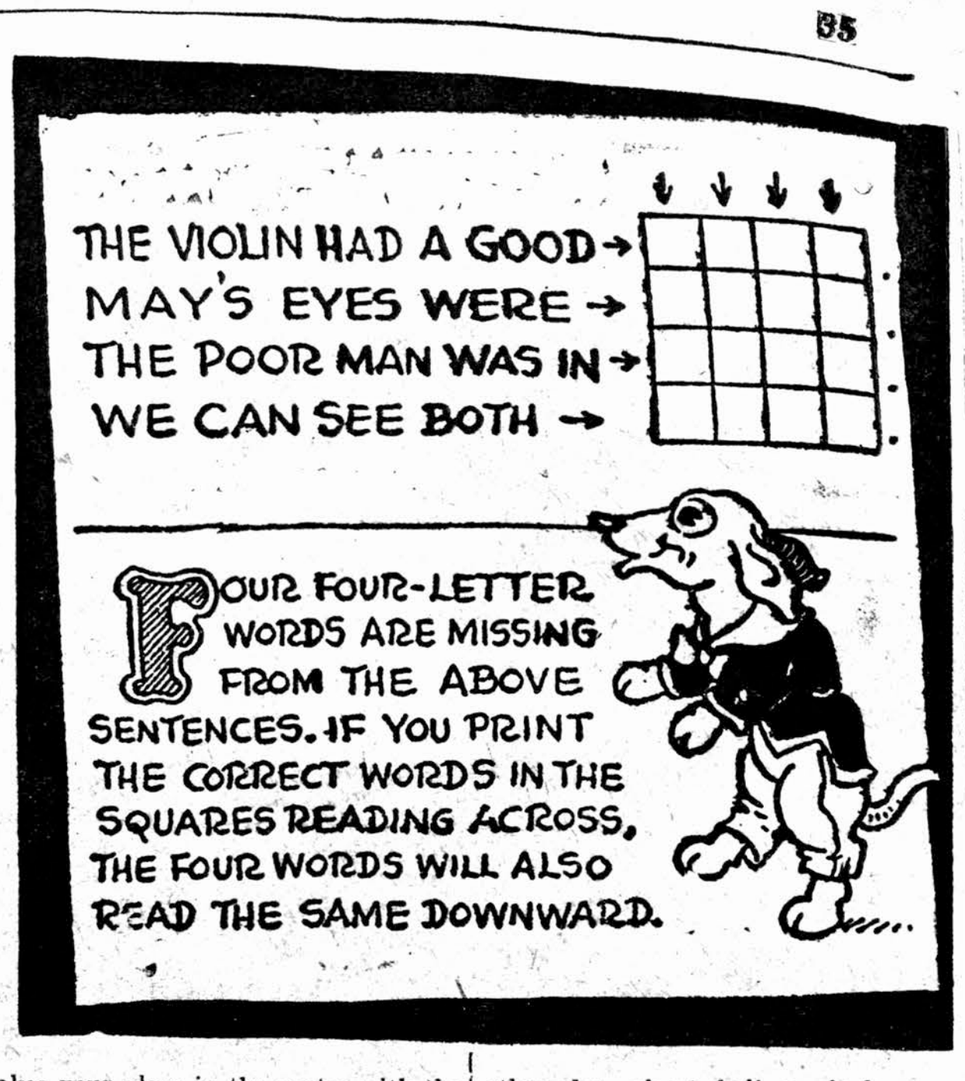
Then get your friends to stand round you in a fairly wide circle. One boy has a tennis ball, and he throws it at you, and you have to keep the ball from touching you by catching it on the shield.

If the ball goes past you, you must turn quickly and shield yourself again. Whenever some one manages to hit you (hitting the leg is not counted) he takes your place in the centre with the shield and the game goes on as before.





One of the competitors in this race suddenly became tired . . . cut out the picture around the entire border and fold the paper backward on dotted line "A," then fold section "B" forward on the dotted line. If you crease the paper correctly, you'll see why the lazy runner finished last.


THE VIOLIN HAD A GOOD →
MAY'S EYES WERE →
THE POOR MAN WAS IN →
WE CAN SEE BOTH →
FOUR FOUR-LETTER WORDS ARE MISSING FROM THE ABOVE SENTENCES. IF YOU PRINT THE CORRECT WORDS IN THE SQUARES READING ACROSS, THE FOUR WORDS WILL ALSO READ THE SAME DOWNWARD.

THE HORSEMAN

Sent By
Bro. PRABHAKAR PHADKE.

I heard a horseman
Ride over a hill,
The moon shone clear
The night was still;
This helm was silver,
And pale was he;
And the horse he rode
Was made of ivory.

THE BIRDS' LANGUAGE

(By Bro. Md. KASSIM)

Can you tell the noise of these birds?

(1) The cock.	(2) The cow.
(3) The Parrot	(4) The Owl)
(5) The sparrow.	(6) The nightingale.
(7) The pigeon.	(8) The dove.
(9) The flies.	(10) The lark.
(11) The peacock.	(12) The hen.
(13) The duck.	(14) The bee.

Just see if you were right :—
(1) Crows, (2) Cows, (3) Speaks, (4) Hoots, (5) Chirps, (6) Warbles (7) Coos, (8) Coos, (9) Buzz, (10) Sings, (11) Screams, (12) Crackles, (13) Clucks, (14) Hums.

THE JUGGLER

Sent By Bro. BHALCHANDRA T. SUKHATHANKAR.

A juggler who was engaged to show some tricks was once going from one town to another. He had walked a long distance and was tired. So he lay down under a tree and soon was asleep.

When he awoke he found that he had slept much longer than he wished to do and thought that he would be late.

So, he hastily put on his turban, picked up his basket containing the things with which he did his tricks. Then, turning to his servant he said, "Now, you lazy rascal why are you standing there, and for what fool are you waiting?"

"I am waiting for you, sir!" replied the servant.

A MAGIC BALL.

If you possess a small wooden ball try making this novel toy. Take a piece of chalk and mark two dots, one on top of the ball, and the other immediately underneath. Then make another dot, about half an inch away from one dot, and remove the other. With a gimlet bore through to the centre. The holes should run at a slight angle and meet in the centre of the ball.

When the holes have been made, thread a thin piece of string through the ball. The string should be thin enough to permit the wooden ball to run down easily when the string is slackened.

Hold the ends of the string, allow the ball to run down. The ball may be stopped at will by pulling the string taut.

* * * *

A SECRET PIECE.

This trick will baffle the guests at your party. Before showing the trick, pull up your sleeve and paint the name "Tom" on your arm. Pull your sleeve down again. Now you are ready to show the trick.

Place a soft felt hat on the table, give your friends slips of paper and ask them to write upon them a name. Take the slips from your friends, place them in the hat, and shuffle them. Then announce that you are going to transfer the name on one of these pieces of paper to your arm.

Your friends watch you take a slip of paper from the hat, place it on your arm, blow upon it, and then pull up your sleeve. They will then see the name "Tom."

No one will guess the secret of the trick. You have hidden a "secret" slip bearing the name "Tom" in the lining of the hat.

REPLIES

Bro. K. R. Nath (Palghat): Please, don't you call me "Uncle"; I like to be called "Dada"—elder brother, rather. Glad to note that you take so much interest in the Corner. Certainly we will be too happy to enrol you. And after you have been enrolled, you can start correspondence with other members.

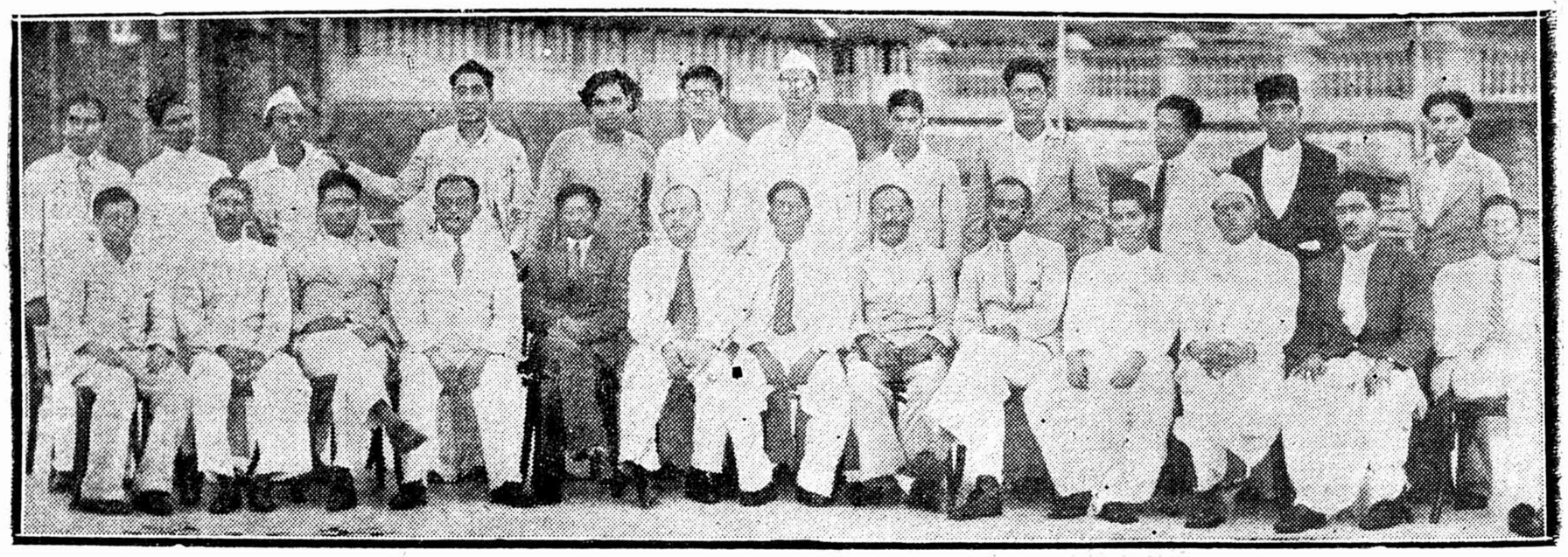
Bro. Ram L. Kisani (Karachi): The form and particulars have been despatched to you. But it would be better for you to keep yourself in touch with the Balkan-ji-Bari at Karachi. You can join the Association there.

Bro. P. N. Subramaniyam (Pakala): Very glad to hear from you. We shall appreciate your joining the Association at your earliest convenience and starting the work in right earnest. Please let me know how you propose to work for the development of this movement?

Mr. A. V. Lakshmi Narasimiah (Hebbal, Bangalore): The form, particulars, etc., etc. have long back been despatched to you; but we do not know why we never heard from you again!

Bro. R. T. Kripalani (Hyderabad, Sind): We have members throughout India, and some also in Europe and America. And we have a Branch of the Balkan-ji-Bari at your place: They hold their meetings regularly every Sunday morning in the Brahmo Mandir. It would be better if you

(Continued on page 36.)



The fourth anniversay of the "Sansar Samachar" was celebrated on the 1st instant at Kalbadevi. Mr. Jagannath Jaini, who presided on the occasion is seated 6th from the left in the front row, to his right being Mr. A. C. Chowdhry, local branch manager of the journal.

Children's Own Corner

(Continued from page 35.)

enquire of the details at full length from there. It shall give me great pleasure to know from you from time to time how you have interested yourself in the movement ?

Sis. Ruby Taylor (Bandra): Glad to hear you liked the book. The story you sent us is not quite a good one for publication. Please send another.

Bro. H. A. Khan (Fort): "It is all for the best" is too old a story. Send another, and we shall willingly insert it.

Bro. E. R. Srikantaiah (Nanjangud): So glad to hear you are member of other children's institutions also. The form has been despatched to you long ago; when are you returning it duly filled in ?

Bro. Moti H Belani (Karachi): Your essay on "Country life" is not quite a good one—Please send us another attempt as soon as you can. Why have you stopped writing ?

Bro. P. V. Phadke (Ahmednagar): Your poem has been inserted, not the joke, please. It was not a nice one. Why don't you join this Association ?

Bro. K. R. Virkar (Gaiwadi): I hope your examination is over and the result has been out: What number did you secure ? Now that the Children's Gathering isto be held this month would you be coming to Hyderabad ?

M. D. (Bombay:) All can join the Children's Association—the elders as Associates or Patrons to help the movement. Thanks for the kind offer; but we could not utilise the matter sent by you. Please send us some interesting "Copy" another time, when we shall gladly insert it.

Bro. Vithaldas Bhagat (Poona): There are no particular rules for sending stories, puzzles, pictures, etc. Send them on to us; and if they are useful enough, they will find a place in these columns immediately.

Bro. P. S. Adhav (Sholapur): Very glad to learn that you have passed the Intermediate Drawing examination. We don't give prizes for everything, that is published. A place to children's attempts is given here to encourage them to pursue their hobbies. To win the prize, however, you could take part in our Competitions.

Bro. A. D. Raval (Bhavnagar): The story sent by you is too common—please send us another for insertion.

Master Venkanna (Kodialbail, Mangalore): One can have pen-friends through this Corner after he has joined the Children's Association. The form and particulars have been sent to you. The full address of the All India Children's Association is "Gulistan," Khar—Bombay.

Sis. Hamida Alladin (Ville Parle): The story sent by you will be published next Sunday.

Forms have been despatched to all those who wrote for them. Why have the others delayed as yet in joining the All-India Children's Association ? You know we are trying our best to enliven and make happier the childhood of India.

Please send for the particulars and form, etc., immediately, enclosing a three-pice stamp only to cover the postage. Also inform us of your age, and write letters clearly to enable us to attend to the enquiries properly.

Kindly send all communications to the following address directly—the correspondence would reach us quite safely:—

Dada—"Gulistan",
Khar—Bombay.

Members of the "Manmohan Mela," Bombay, a trouple composed of children of both sexes, aged between 5 and 12, who have been entertaining the public in various parts of the City and suburbs and also helping many charitable institutions, by their songs and dialogues. The men in the centre are the organisers of the Mela.

Beauties of eleven countries took part in colourful ceremony preparatory to the California Pacific International Exposition at San Digo opening on May 29. Each issued an invitation to her countrymen in her native tongue.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

News From Far And Near

"TOLSTOY" STAMPS.

To celebrate the 25th anniversary of the death of the novelist Leo Nikolaevich Tolstoy (No. 20, 1935), a special series of postage stamps will be issued in the USSR.

The value of these stamps will be 3, 5, 10, and 20 kopeks.

Mr. Zavialov, the famous Soviet painter, has been entrusted with the work of designing this new series of stamps.

GRIM LESSON FOR SPEEDERS.

Motorists charged with speeding will be loaded in patrol wagons and taken to Cook Country morgue. There they will view the bodies of the city's latest automobile accident victims. Judge Gutknecht of Traffic Court devised the grim inspection tour as a lesson in safety. All motorists charged with travelling more than 50 miles an hour have been ordered to attend.

JAP. GENERAL COMMITS SUICIDE.

Major-General Rokuro Yamanouchi, president of the Manchuria-Japan Leather company, committed suicide recently in Mukden. Internal dissension and a financial crisis facing the firm, founded two years ago, is believed to be the cause of the suicide.

Nearly 230,000 yen of the company's funds are said to have disappeared recently, and its plan to build a modern factory on the SMR industrial area here failed to materialize.

SOUVENIR HUNTERS CARRY OFF METEOR.

Has anybody run off with a meteor? They are looking for one in Belgium. It disappeared from a filed between Charlesoi and Baray last November, and the Professor of Geology at the Mining college of the province of Hainaut in Mons has offered a reward for its return.

No questions will be asked, no names disclosed and nobody will be prosecuted for theft.

REFORMATORY SHIP FOR EX-CONVICTS.

A reformatory-ship, the Kwaiten Maru No. 2 was launched in Japan recently at the Asano dockyard. This novel ship is of 75 tons and is equipped with a Diesel engine of 150 horse power, though it is built of wood. A wireless apparatus is to be installed.

She is a fishing boat to train exconvicts as fishermen. When completely fitted, the boat will make her maiden voyage to the South Seas carrying on board a number of young men who have completed their sentences.

GESTURE MOST COSTLY.

An extravagant gesture has cost Roger Dufort twelve months at hard labor. In Lachine (Montreal) he offered a taxi driver dol 10 to drive him home, a trip which ordinarily would cost about fifty cents. The driver remembered that a confrere had been robbed of dol 80 a night or so previously so he reported Dufort's extreme generosity to the police. In the presence of Ludger Tessier, the chauffeur who had been robbed, Dufort was questioned and searched, police finding dol 65 in his pockets which Tessier claimed was his. Dufort pleaded guilty.

2,612 SUICIDES IN TOKYO

A total of 2,612 persons committed suicide in Tokyo in 1934, or 61 more than the previous year, according to figures compiled by the Metropolitan Police Board.

The use of poison was still the most common method, as about 60 per cent of the 1934 victims took poison. Spring was the most season popular with 780 cases, Summer, autumn and winter came in the order mentioned.

As to the cause of suicides, old age and feebleness took 717, love affairs 390, hard times 255, and pessimism 308.

Those who commit suicide are comparatively young, as those between the ages of 21 and 30 numbered 1,154. Those under the age of 20 totalled 503; between 31 and 40, 351; between 41 and 50, 200.

While poisons provide the main method of self-destruction of life, the use of Nekoirazu (rat poison) is becoming unpopular, and new poisons are always being sought.

Those who shot themselves numbered only 5, while 27 jumped to death from roofs of tall buildings.

ARCTIC AIR SERVICE.

The Moscow postal communication managing board has opened an express correspondence and parcel air service with the Arctics.

Several routes have already been projected for the dispatch of mail to these regions.

Postal stamps put on letters sent to the Arctics by airplane will bear a special post-mark, bearing besides the date and name of the town from which the letter is posted, the words: "Per airplane to the Arctics".

The envelopes of these letters will be marked with a special stamp "Aerial post, first winter flights to the Arctics".

"HEN-PECK" SENT BACK TO WIFE

Two years ago Mitar Kokotovotch, a sorely hen-pecked farmer of Vinkovtzi, disappeared from his home. His horse and cart were found by the river bank and it was feared that he had been drowned.

Now he has been found. He had spent the two years cheerfully doing the hardest physical labour in Rumania in order to escape his wife's tongue.

But the Rumanian authorities found him and he was escorted back to the Yugoslav frontier.

Although he pleaded to be allowed to stay he has been sent back to his home and his wife.

"MESSIAH" BORN IN YUGOSLAVIA

Presents of gold and silver, chickens, eggs and all kinds of provisions are being piled round the cradle of a foundling child at Trnava, near Kragujevatz, by peasants who believe it to be the new Messiah.

The baby boy was found lying in the snow at exactly the same spot where an old man had been frozen to death a few days previously.

A fortune-teller, famed as a witch, at once said that this was the soul of the old man reborn and that the baby would bring prosperity to the whole district.

Now Trnava has become a place of pilgrimage for peasants from many miles around, all of whom bring presents to propitiate the "Messiah."

CHURCH BELLS "MIRACLE".

When heard the bells of the little church of State San Pietro at Lucca (Italy) ringing for a number of days and nights, apparently by themselves, the villagers thought it portended a miracle.

The clappers of the bells were tied and the parish priest locked the bell tower and put the key in his pocket. But still the bells went on ringing.

Finally the local electrician discovered the bells were being rung electrically as the overhead wire for the tramway line between Lucca and Maggiano had come into contact with the belfry.

That night the villagers were able to sleep again.

NIAGARA PRESERVATION.

President Roosevelt has instructed the State Department to open negotiations with Canada on a programme for preservation of the scenic beauty of Niagara Falls.

It is the hope of the President that some remedial work may be undertaken which will prevent further slides at the falls.

Mr. Roosevelt stipulated to the State Department, however, that any agreement with Canada must not contain a permanent allocation of water rights and further that the proposed pact should not authorize any additional use of water by either public or private companies on either side of the Falls.

BAGPIPES INSTRUCTOR FOR PRINCE.

Piper Fletcher, a young Glasgow Scots Guardsman, has received an appointment with the Prince of Wales as piper at St. James's Palace, and to instruct his Royal Highness in the advanced technique of bagpipe playing. With this appointment Piper Fletcher will become one of the Household staff.

He was selected for this new post by Pipe-Major Alexander MacDonald, of the 1st Scots Guards, some weeks ago when the Prince sent his score of a slow march for the bagpipes to the regiment, and requested at the same time that an experienced player might to placed at his service for six months.

IN TREE TOPS FOR 36 YEARS

A 76 year-old hermit who went to live in a shack in the treetops at the time of the Spanish-American war (1898) has returned to civilisation for the first time, says a Cincinnati report.

Ora Steinberger, known as "The Hermit of Mad River," cannot resist the desire to satisfy his curiosity about the wireless, motor cars and modern railway trains. That is why he has come back.

He thinks many modern inventions "fine things," though he continues to abominate a soft mattress and easy chairs.

"My only complaint is with the modern home," Steinberger told a reporter. "Its such a soft place! Compares badly with my old resting-place 80 feet up among the tree boughs."

"I look to the trees because I feared I might get consumption," the hermit added. "But my health is fine, so I'm not going back to the trees just yet."

Formerly an art teacher at Wittenberg College and a painter of some skill, Steinberger used to be visited up in his tree by college professors, judges and other distinguished friends of his civilised days.

HITLER IN LAVA.

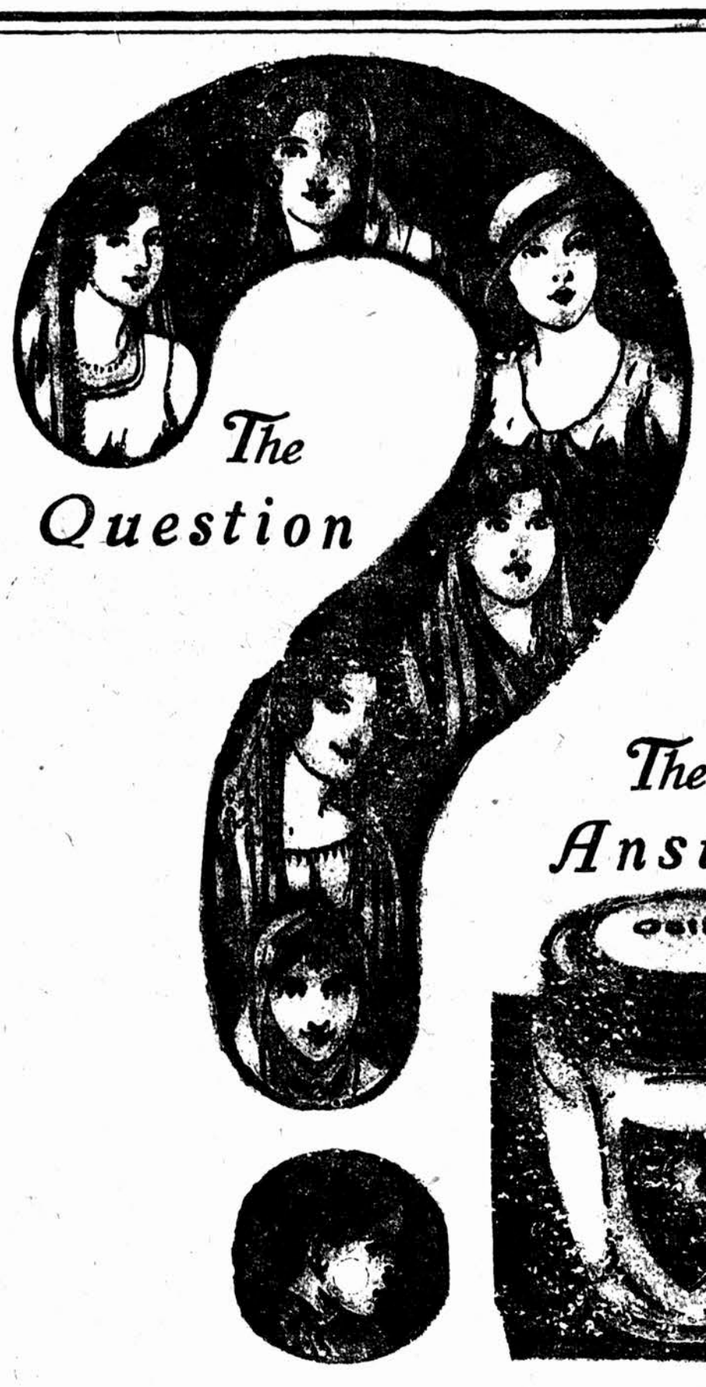
A sculptor at Mayen is fashioning a bust of Herr Hitler from a two-and-a-half ton block of basalt lava Eifel volcanic stone.

It will take months to finish the bust, which will weigh nearly three-quarters of a ton.

EDISON'S SON OPENS INN.

Charles Edison, son of the late inventor and president of the Thomas A. Edinson industries, began on March 30 what he termed "a little side venture" as he opened the Beverwyck Inn at Troy Hills, N. J. He plans to operate it as a rendezvous for sportsmen.

Fifty sportsmen and writers attended the ceremonies. Arthur J. New, former national fly-casting champion, who was the guest of honor, released a trap that dropped 600 rainbow and brown trout into Troy Brook, a winding stream that traverses a mile and a half of the Beverwyck Inn grounds.



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Five minutes' massage nightly with OATINE CREAM cleanses the pores, refreshes and reinvigorates the tired tissues of the skin while you sleep.

The daily application of Oatine Snow preserves and protects the skin from sun dust, wind and rain. It makes an ideal base for Face Powder.

OATINE CREAM nightly. OATINE SNOW daily. These two comprise all that is necessary for creating maintaining and preserving beauty indefinitely.

THE OATINE Co.

GRAHAMS BUILDING. PARSI BAZAR ST.. FORT BOMBAY.

"I GUARDED KINGS"

lers burst into the bedroom of the King and Queen, forcibly dragged them from their couch, threatening the King with a bomb unless he signed a form of abdication.

"Refusal means instant death," growled the intruders, "now will you sign?"

"No!" said the King—and the guns of the killers roared out their paean of destruction. Seventeen were slaughtered without mercy and scores were injured during that ghastly night of butchery, and the cries of dead and dying rang through the palace until the dawn.

Crowning crime of all, the dead body of the unfortunate queen was flung voilently from an upper window to the courtyard below, amidst ribald jeers.

Friends, arriving in secret during the morning to bury the bodies, found them slashed and pierced through and through with ba-

(Continued from page 9.)

yonets and sabres. If ever royal palace is haunted, it must be that palace at Belgrade.

The Latin countries of Southern and South-Western Europe have ever been the stamping-ground of regicides. The hot climates of Italy, Spain and Portugal seem to have instilled their fiery qualities into the natives, forging character in a crucible of truculence and touchiness. During my days at the British Embassy in Lisbon, at the beginning of the century, moving as I did in the royal circles of the reigning family of Portugal, it was natural that I should hear much and study the ever-present problem of anarchy in that country and in the land adjoining, Spain. One of the first anarchists of whom I gained knowledge was Matreo Morrales, the son of a wealthy family in Barcelona.

Morrales could have lived the life of a gentleman of leisure. He had no need to lack the good things of existence. But such was his temperament that he sought adventure in the ranks of the king-haters. Using the name of "Manuel Duran," in 1905 Morrales attempted the life of King Alphonso of Spain in Paris, and failed. Twelve months later to the very day, he attempted the grand coup in Madrid.

The occasion was a great one—the wedding of Princess Ena of Battenburg, Queen Victoria's favourite niece, with King Alfonso, at the historic church of San Geronimo El Real, and the date was May 31st, 1906. Spain was 'en fete', crowds came pouring into the Spanish capital, the streets were riotous with bunting and flags, and the music of the church bells filled earth and sky. Those like myself, who saw it, were privileged to witness a magnificent pageant of beauty and colour, a spectacle splendid in every phase, fit setting for the lovely girl who was to take her place beside Alfonso upon the throne of Spain.

Half an hour after noon the ceremony ended, and out from the great church into the warm sunshine, through the cheering multitude, came the happy couple. Many of Europe's great ones attended the wedding, including the present King and Queen of England (then Prince and Princess of Wales).

A Murderous Banquet

What a thunder of acclamation broke out when the crowds glimpsed Queen Ena, her blonde beauty enhanced by the wedding dress of rich white satin, trimmed with cloth of silver and loops of orange blossom. King Alfonso, a gallant, picturesque figure, wore the blue uniform of a General of the Spanish Army. Perfectly composed, but a trifle pale with the nervous strain of the ordeal, they entered the royal coach, and the return drives began to the palace.

Then, as the procession reached the Galle Major, came disaster like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky! From the top storey of a house in this 'Main Street' of Madrid—the house numbered 88, and, by strange coincidence, owned by the Queen Mother of Spain—Morrales, who had been awaiting his chance, let fall a bouquet of flowers in which was concealed a bomb!

FLASH!

BANG!

The bomb exploded with a tremendous crash, having missed the top of the coach by inches. Broken glass tinkled, and above the wild clamour of the crowds and cries of guards came the fearful screaming of disembowelled horses.

White smoke hung like a deathshroud over the tragic scene, and as it lifted terrible things were revealed. Twenty-eight people were killed outright, including soldiers, policemen, and by-standers, and sixty more were injured. Stunned soldiers lay on the roadway, where their rearing horses had thrown them. A policeman had the head blown off his body. The gutters were running with blood.

What of the King and Queen? All eyes were upon the royal carriage—"They're killed!" shrieked the on-lookers. "They're killed!"

But no. The figures in the carriage could be seen moving, descending into the road. They were safe—and only superb discipline of the guarding horsemen of the Wad-Ras Regiment, who did not break their lines, checked a stampede of the crowd.

By a miracle they had escaped unhurt, though both were suffering from shock, and the Queen's gown was spattered with flung blood.

Swiftly the guards formed up, and the royal pair were conveyed to the palace, while in the newspaper offices the wires began to burn with the astounding story which roused the world to indignation and horror.

Morrales escaped, and a price of one thousand pounds was placed upon his head. Two days after cornered on a road twenty miles from Madrid, he shot a policeman and then turned his gu

(Continued on

Lower in price, hermetically sealed and untouched by human hand.

Before going to bed each night, drink a cup of VITACUP. This soothing beverage will help you to fall asleep quickly and will ensure sound and restful sleep all through the night, at the same time building up your strength for the next day's activities.

VITACUP is made from pure malt, full cream milk, eggs and chocolate, balanced to suit all climatic conditions. It is delicious to taste and easily digested, and should be taken whenever you are feeling tired or run-down. There is no better food beverage than VITACUP, whatever you pay.

A quarter pound tin of VITACUP contains sufficient for more than 20 cups. There is also a half pound tin containing twice the quantity. Each tin is specially packed to suit local climatic conditions.

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"I GUARDED KINGS"

himself. The reward was given to the widow of the murdered police officer. Morrales' companions were hunted down, and several months later six men and a woman were rounded up and sent to prison for long terms.

A. J. Balfour And "The Black Hand"

During the years before I took over the duty of personally guarding that famous British statesman Mr. A. J. Balfour, he became an object of attention for a secret society styling itself "The Black Hand of Europe and America". In 1905 Mr. Balfour's Special Branch detective guards frustrated an attempt to murder him in his brougham, and in March of the following year blackmailing letters were received from the "Black Hand" which had headquarters in Berlin.

The letters demanded the sum of £5,000, to be paid unless the statesman did not wish terrible calamity to fall upon himself and his family.

The correspondence was handed over to Scotland Yard, and the Special Branch set to work. Months of careful investigation, hundreds of searching secret enquiries, resulted in the revealation that the leader of the "Black Hand" Gang was a printer named Paessler, living in Chemnitz. The capture and sentence of Paessler, who went away for a long 'stretch' ended the case.

Mention of secret soceties brings me to recount some true stories of the under-cover organisations of Europe and U.S.A., with which I have come into contact during my detective career. When I first joined the 'Yard' staff, the dreaded Camorra of Southern Italy was active and intensely powerful. Born in an Italian gaol—where by a carefully-contrieved series of signs by gesture, attitude, and lip-movement, the ring-leaders communicated with fellow-prisoners—this amazing league flowered swiftly into an evil plant of colossal dimensions. As crooks left the gaols they were roped into the organisation; some were lured in by promises of big profits, and quickly compromised into keeping silence; some were blackmailed into joining; others were threatened with death unless they linked with the biggest criminal "hook-up" of the time.

By such methods the Camorra gathered to itself not only a vast, close-knit band of common crooks, petty thieves, murderers, and the like, but also astute brains; men convicted for swindling, share frauds, embezzlement, black-coated crooks with keen wits, were sought and found. The masterminds of the Camorra planned their coups with great skill and their influence was felt by many in high positions of commerce, State and even Church.

Every known crime was practised by its members, and a secret reign of terror continued for many years. The Apaches of Paris and "Yeggs" of U.S.A. were lamps compared to these Italian and Sicilian wolves of the underworld. When Italy grew too hot to hold a member of the Camorra, he skipped about the other European countries or lay low in London (as an ice-cream vendor or "hokey-pokey" man, perhaps as a waiter in a Soho Restaurant) until he received the "all clear" from his chiefs. Then, wherever he was, he would stage a robbery, a swindle, or some other form of villainy just to give the neighbourhood something to think about, and with well-lined pockets hit the home-bound trail to Naples, centre of Camorra activities.

(Continued from page 38.)

So bold and audacious did the Camorra men become, that in the year 1900-1910, with big money reserves to back their activities, they came more and more into the open, until at last the Italian Government, in sheer desperation, adopted severe repressive measure, and when the Cuocolo Murder Case broke in 1911, the death-blow was dealt. After a trial lasting twelve months, twenty of the captured Camorra leaders were sent to their deaths.

Smashing the Sicilian "Mafia"

A contemporary of the Camorra was the infamous "Mafia" society of the Island of Sicily, whose fugitive members gave Scotland Yard detectives a good deal of trouble both before the tragic assassination of King Humbert of Italy and afterwards.

King Humbert was noted the world over for his genial character, kindness of heart and extraordinary munificence to the poor and needy. Yet though beloved by his people, he was hardly ever free from regicide molestation. In 1897 a political fanatic named Acciarito attempted his murder, and the king had a very narrow escape. "It is one of the incidents of my profession," said King Humbert, afterwards, "assassination is the perquisite of kings."

In July, 1900, his Majesty went to Monz to distribute prizes at a little local sports function. He watched the sports, commended the winners, awarded the trophies, and was leaving the athletic ground when three bullets smashed into his body. The killer was a native of Prato in Tuscany, Gaetano Angelo Bressi, a king-hater who had travelled from New York to do the murder.

U.S.A. at that time was wide open for immigrants from Europe, and Mafia and Camorra men were flocking across the water to find sanctuary. They had their own little coteries, outposts of both movements, in the big American cities, and Bressie's friends openly boasted n New York a week before the murder occurred that it was going to come very quickly. Bressi was selected for the job by chance, for in a ballot of anarchists to determine who should kill the king, he drew the fatal ticket.

Humbert's murder drew attention to the activities of Mafia, and a big drive was made to stamp out the society. And here we see the origin of the widespread "racketeering" practised by the gangsters of U.S.A. to-day. The Mafia were connoisseurs of a special form of gang work called "Protection," by which tradesmen, shopkeepers, and wealthy merchants were blackmailed into paying constant heavy fees to be "guarded from ruffians." Any refusal to pay the dues demanded by the extortionists resulted in terrorism by other members of the gang; after which the suave representative of the chiefs would call again and suggest that the decision should be reconsidered. In almost every case the victim gave in, and was bled and bled until he had no money or possessions left.

This form of crime existed all over Sicly at the time of the Humbert assassination. It would not be true to say that the Mafia men invented it, for undoubtedly it had been practised before in a small way, in previous centuries, but it is true to say that they brought "Protection" to a fine art.

Then when the great police drive came, off when the fugitives to the New World, establishing themselves in Chicago and other cities of the Middle West and the eastern seaboard of America. From those first Sicilians, ex-Mafia men, has sprung up the network of gangs which now prey upon citizenry all over U.S.A. Look at the names of the known gang chiefs of America—Colisimo ("Big Jim," as he was called), Torrio, and in later Prohibition days, Capone. All these cognomens betray the Sicilian origin.

In 1915-1918, when many of the Italian policemen were fighting with the forces on the Austrian front, the Mufia society reared its ugly head again in Sicily. Terrible acts of revenge were committed upon men known to have been concerned in the first big "clean up," and robbery with violence, rapine, and extortion were rampant. The creed of the Mafia was "Never Apply for Justice! Never Assist in the Detection of Crime," and their exploits made the Corsican bandits look like a Sunday School picnic.

Mussolini's Master-Stroke

Between 1922-1927 the Mafia, its ranks swelled with ex-soldiers who had gained a taste for bloodshed, was responsible for some of the most atrocious political crimes in history. Then the new saviour of Italy, Benito Mussolini, took a strong stand, in one master-stroke smashed the Mafia. The Duce put 150 of these desperate criminals on trial for their lives, and most of them received sentences of life imprisonment.

When the blow fell, those quick enough escaped the net, and every capital in Europe received its share of outlaws. England, as usual, was an objective for them, and the 'Yard' spent some anxious moments watching for these scum. As before, the most popular venue was America, and if the reader has studied the rise of the liquor gangs in that country he will have noted how during these years of 1924-27 cases of racketeering grew to amazing proportions; a clear proof that the bulk of the men who got away from Mussolini's clutches reached their friends in "Chi" and were at once afforded ample scope for their peculiar talents. Edgar Wallace's famous play "On the Spot," produced a few years ago, gave a vivid and brilliantly true-to-life picture of these Sicilian gangsters and their depredations; th e dominant figure of the play was Tony Perrelli, the true Sicilian Mafia type, small, plump, greasy, sensuous, reeking with vice, who scrupled at nothing from white-slaving to homicide.

The world knows to what extent racketeering has gained a hold in troubled North America. There is not a film star, not a banker, not a public person of any kind but who does not go in daily fear of being kidnapped—the vile "Snatch racket" with its spotters" and its "grab men" having been worked up to a pitch of perfection by the tribe of ex-European terrorists. Canada has felt the taint, and the Dominion Government will do well to maintain the closest watch upon its boundaries in the years to come, for while crook-hunting is growing in intensity in U.S.A., the great, empty wild lands of the Canadian North-west, the "Barren lands" which struck north of the prairie provinces, and the bush country of British Columbia offer another sanctuary to to the hunted, and it is to these lonely places that fugitives of the future will go.

In the days before the settlement of California and the West, outlaws sought refuge in the sage-brush country—who has not heard of the Robber's Roost gang of Utah, and the Hole-in-the Wall gang of Wyoming, theme of a hundred modern fiction stories? Canada should take good care that similar outposts of robbers and killers are not established in the Cariboo country of British Columbia, in the wild hill country along the fringes of the Rocky Mountains, in the Yukon Territory. Already there are signs that such an outlaw invasion is taking place—and of what avail are the Mounted Police when a fast airplane can hurry to the wilderness within a few hours, drop its passengers, and return for more? There will be crime and more crime in Canada unless the strictest supervision is maintained.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Next powerful instalment gives further revelations of Secret Societies of to-day, tells of the 'Man with Nine Lives' and the 'Evil Life' Gang, and Provides a vivid picture of the growth of modern political crime.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

A bishop had just been appointed to his diocese when he received a telegram of congratulation from the Mother Superior of a convent nearby.

The Sisters wished to present him with a motor, he read, and if he would call, they would have a selection from which he could make a choice. The Bishop-designate set out for the convent, visualizing a long string of desirable cars drawn up outside the gates.

Shortly after his departure another message arrived stating, "Telegraphic mistake—'mitre,' not 'motor'."

* * * *

A little girl from Aberdeen was on the point of leaving home to stay with a friend. Her mother handed her two shillings, which she was to be sure to give to the maid at the end of her visit.

After doing so, she inquired of her hostess, "What will Mary do with two shillings?" and received the answer, "Oh, probably buy a pair of stockings for 1s. 11d."

"Well, she could give me back the penny."

* * * *

Wringing her hands despairingly, the hostess approached the musician.

"Oh, dear," she sighed, "I do hope my husband wasn't rude when he asked you not to play!"

The musician beamed at her.

"No, no, no," he replied. "'E ask me not to play a certain tune."

"What did he say?"

"'E say, 'Don't play "For the Love of Mike."'"

* * * *

A Greek scholar, visiting a women's college in the United States, was asked whether he would do the institution the compliment of translating their college motto into Greek. He agreed, and asked what the motto was.

It was placed before him, and he read the words: "Pep without purpose is piffle."

* * * *

"Your girl called up and said she will be unable to meet you to-day."

"Well, that's a wait off my mind."

* * * *

A Lancastrian sent his son to be tutored and "polished" by a university man. He was particularly anxious that he should lose his Lancashire accent, and the tutor assured him that in six months the boy would have no trace of it. At the time appointed the father visited his son.

"Hullo, pater; I'm frightfully bucked to see you again," said the latter, in flawless accents.

The father was delighted and went off to congratulate the master. The latter looked at the parent in perplexity for a few moments. Then recognition dawned on his face.

"Ba goom," he said. "Ah mind thee now. Tha's young 'Arold's feyther."

* * * *

A merry party was going on in one of the rooms of a hotel when the festivities were interrupted by an attendant, who said: "Gentlemen, I've been sent to ask you to make less noise. The guest in the next room says he can't read."

"Can't read?" replied the host. "Well, tell him he ought to be ashamed of himself. Why, I could read when I was five."

As the crowded London bus came to a standstill, a stout, middle-aged man descended the stairs carrying a small girl.

Tenderly placing his burden on the kerb, he ascended the stairs again and shortly returned carrying a tiny dog. Placing the dog beside the child, he returned upstairs and again descended bearing a second child, whom he stood beside the first. Once more he ascended the stairs and again returned carrying a third youngster.

These evolutions were eagerly observed by a passenger seated inside the bus, who, as father proceeded to dismount with this third offspring, exclaimed: "Lumme, 'e must 'ave a nest up there!"

* * * *

"Do you give a guarantee with this hair restorer?"

"Guarantee, sir? Why, we give a comb!"

* * * *

The touring concert party was only third rate, and local people were reluctant to patronize the show except one little man who had attended every performance. His continual presence had been the only bright speck on the horizon, but even his support could not keep the show going.

On the last night the manager stepped before the curtain.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he announced in pathetic tones, "the show is over. But before taking leave of you we wish to thank our friend here in the front row for his esteemed patronage. He has not missed a single performance."

The little man rose nervously.

"It's very nice of you," he stammered, "but as a matter of fact, this is the only place in the town where my wife has never thought of looking for me."

* * * *

"Going far?" asked the chatty little man of the stranger in the corner of the railway carriage.

"Oh, no, only to Scotland," replied the other, who hated talking to strangers and wished to snub this one. "I'm a commercial traveller. My age is forty-six. I am married. My name is Henry Brown. I have a son of nineteen. He is in business in London. I have a niece with red hair. Our charlady's name is Mrs. Robinson. Is there anything else?"

The chatty little man smiled affably.

"What oil do you use for your tongue?" he inquired.

* * * *

"Why so melancholy, old man?"

"Miss Jones rejected me last night."

"Well, buck up; there are others."

"Yes, of course, but somehow I can't help feeling sorry for the poor girl."

* * * *

The Senior Partner required information, so he consulted the General Manager.

The General Manager was at a loss, but with great presence of mind he rang for the Chief Cashier.

The Chief Cashier was of opinion that the matter came under the jurisdiction of the Head Clerk, who, in his turn, consulted the Junior Clerical Assistant.

But it was not until the Junior Clerical Assistant had had an interview with the Office Boy that the question of what would probably win the two-thirty was satisfactorily solved.

* * * *

Business Man (rung up in error for the tenth time that morning): "No, this is not the Universal Flowerpots, Limited. This is MacKay and Co.—MacKay—M for murder, A for arson, C for choke, K for killing, A for assault, and Y for you."

* * * *

"Mae says her face is her fortune."

"I'm tired of hearing hard-luck stories."

* * * *

A Scotsman's small son returned from school for the Easter holidays.

"Father," he said, "you remember you promised me ten bob if I came top of the form this term? Well, I am top."

The parent reluctantly took the necessary note from his wallet, grumbling: "Well, here you are, but don't work so hard next term. I don't want you to have a nervous breakdown."

* * * *

Two commercial travellers were exchanging tall wireless stories in the presence of an old countryman whom they were trying to impress.

"You got a radio set?" asked one of the travellers.

"Yes, sorr," said the countryman. "I got a very good one."

"Does it have good selectivity?" asked the traveller, with a knowing wink at his companion.

"Well, yes," said the old fellow, "it has. The other night I was listening to a quartette, and I didn't like the tenor, so I just tuned him out and listened to the other three."

* * * *

American (as "Flying Scotsman" dashes through station): "I suppose you call that an express!"

Porter: "Oh, no. That's only George doing a bit of shunting. He'll be back in a minute!"

* * * *

A man who had been enjoying himself not wisely but too well was taking the train home. While waiting at the station he wandered up to the signal-box door. For some moments he gazed in stupefaction at the signalman pulling over his levers.

Then gradually a smile of understanding came over his face, and he exclaimed, "Mine's a bitter!"

* * * *

"Isn't a lawsuit involving a patent right about the dullest thing imaginable?" said one barrister to another.

"Not always," was the reply. "I attended a case not long ago that it was really funny. A tall lawyer named Short was reading a 6,000-word document which he called "a brief!"

* * * *

What is cowhide chiefly used for?" asked the teacher

A boy raised his hand

"I know, sir," he said brightly.

"Tell the class," said the teacher.

"To keep the cow together, sir," was the reply.

* * * *

I say, old chap, did anybody ever tell you that you looked like Napoleon?

Bartender—Oh, yes, but I've stopped lending money on it.

* * * *

Doctor: "Your master is decidedly better. Thompson, but very irritable. He must not be thwarted."

Butler: "He expressed a desire to wring my neck, sir."

Doctor: "Well-er-humor him."

* * * *

To the surprise of the hostess as her first party, little Betty declined a second helping of jelly. Pressed to change her mind, she explained: "Well, Mummy told me to say 'No, thank you,' but perhaps she didn't know how small the helpings would be."

* * * *

The tiny boy had been taken for a motor drive by a friend of the family.

On his return his mother said to him: "Did you thank Mr. Brown for taking you for a drive?"

There was no answer. The mother repeated her question but still there was no answer.

Jiorme, she said, "did you hear me? Did you thank Mr. Brown for taking you for a drive?"

"Yes," whispered Jimme, "but—but he told me not to mention it."

* * * *

The telephone rang in Mr. Burton's office, and Mr. Burton was busy.

"Hallo," he shouted irritably, "who's there."

"Is that Mr. Burton?" asked a voice.

"It is Mr. Burton. What do you want?"

"This is Robinson, Robinson, Smith, Bullock and Robinson, solicitors."

"Oh, well, good-morning, good-morning, good-morning, good-morning and good-morning."

* * * *

"What are you reading these days?" he asked.

"Oh, I've just read the funniest book," replied the modern flapper. "Honestly, it's a scream—it really impressed me frightfully."

"Who's it by?"

"You know that awfully funny person who writes things—I can never think of his name."

"What's it called?"

"Let's see—it's some awfully funny title....Funny, I can't for the life of me think of it at this minute, but it's terribly amusing. It simply gave me hysterics."

"What is it about?"

"Well,it's really terribly amusing—you know, one of those sort of satire things."

"Really, it must be delightful."

"I think his books are wonderful, anyway, don't you?"

"Whose books?"

"This man whose name I can never think of, I mean."

* * * *

Gentleman (entering shop)—"What do your envelopes run to now?"

Assistant—"They don't run, sir; they're stationery!"

* * * *

A Scottish landowner was giving a dinner to his tenants. He gave instructions that a magnificent repast was to be provided, and that there was to be no stinting of champagne.

Two guests were just partaking of their fifth glass of champagne when one of them turned to the other and whispered:—

"I say, Sandy I wonder when the Whusky is comin' roond? These foreign mineral waters are very lowerin'."

WHAT A FALL MY COUNTRYMAN. OR 'THERE'S MANY A SLIP BETWEEN THE FOOT & THE STEP!'
I MUST CATCH THAT TRAM TO-DAY: EVEN YESTERDAY I WAS LATE
OH! TRYING TO TRANSPORT THIS MASS OF FLESH— POOF! WHAT A JOB!
(AFTER ALL—HA!
543
0
AND THAT I HAD SPEEDED UP ALL FOR — THIS!
R THORPE 35

MYSTERIOUS ASSAULTS

Wife's Allegations Against Husband

RANGOON, May 11.

The Magistrate recorded to-day an amazing dying declaration of a Hindu couple attached to the Steel Brothers' godown of the Pazundaung quarter, who were stabbed and removed to hospital in a precarious condition.

The husband stated that he did not see his assailant who stabbed him in his sleep and ran away, and the wife denounced her husband as her assailant.

The police are making enquiry. —United Press.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUE AGAIN

Several Injured In Clash At Ranee Gunge

CALCUTTA, May 11.

A report has been received from Ranee Gunge (E. I. R.) that a disturbance of a minor character occurred between Hindus and Muslims originating from the objection taken by the latter to the playing of music before a mosque. Several persons were injured on either side. The Burdwan District authorities immediately visited the scene and brought the situation under control.—A.P.

SIR C. KENDALL'S FUNERAL

Secretariat & Govt. Offices Remain Closed

NAINI TAL, May 11.

The funeral of Sir Charles Kendall took place this morning, the Archdeacon of Lucknow conducting the funeral service. Lady Kendall, Miss Kendall and Mrs. Donaldson were the chief mourners. All the high civil and military officials in the station were present, including the Governor and General Sir Norman MacMullan, G.O.C. in Chief Eastern Command.

The Secretariat and other Government offices remained closed to-day. Flags were flown half mast.

The driver of the car died last night. The bearer is slightly better, but is not out of danger.—A. P.

A London message says the Air Ministry announce that Newman and Hawkins lost their lives, as a result of an accident to Wapiti aircraft, belonging to the R.A.F. squadron, Hinaidi, Iraq.

STOP PRESS

16 INJURED IN FACTION FIGHT.

KARACHI, May 11.

Sixteen persons are reported to have been injured, four of them seriously, and removed to hospital in a fracas between two sections of Muslims in Malir, a Karachi suburb, ten miles away. It is stated that the trouble was the result of a long standing dispute between the parties. Sticks and lathis were used by both sides.—A. P.

CUSTOMS OFFICER'S SUICIDE.

CALCUTTA, May 11.

Mr. B. N. Ghosal, Customs Preventive Officer and ex-Subedar Major, Bengali Regiment, is reported to have committed suicide by shooting himself at his residence in North Calcutta. A pistol was found lying by his side.

He has left a letter wherein he stated that the spiritual guide of his family had made him mad.—United Press.

INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANTS CELEBRATE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF SOCIETY

Sir Pheroze Sethna Says They Are Proud Of Achievements In 50 Years Of Its Existence

The Golden Jubilee of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors was celebrated with great 'eclat,' on Saturday night, at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

A very large number of distinguished guests responded to the invitation to Dinner which was presided over by Mr. F. R. Merchant.

Sir Phiroze C. Sethna proposing the toast of the "Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors" said:—

"This is the second time that I am privileged to address a gathering at which the hosts are members of the Bombay Branch of the well-known Society of Incorporated Accountants of London and the guests are some of the leading citizens of Bombay.

NEW YORK INCIDENT RECALLED

I am reminded of the experience of that Canadian humourist Stephen Leacock who was invited for a second time to give an address in New York. He looked somewhat perturbed when he faced his audience, lest he might repeat himself. The Chairman of the meeting noticing his embarrassment hastened to assure him that he need not worry because there was no one present that evening who had heard him before. (Laughter). I am afraid Mr. Chairman you will not be able to extend to me the same assurance because there are before me so many familiar faces I had seen in this very room on the previous occasion and this accounts for the diffidence I entertain. (Laughter)

The previous dinner was in honour of the second anniversary of the establishment of the District Society for the Presidency of Bombay. The dinner to-night is for the purpose of celebrating the Jubilee of the Parent Society. We live in times when we are evidently very keen on celebrating such events in the careers both of individuals and of institutions.

PROUD OF ACHIEVEMENTS.

We are concerned to-night with the Goden Jubilee of the Society of Incorporated Accountants. The members of the local Branch are naturally proud of the achievements of the parent society within the last 50 years of its existence. You evidently do not care to indulge in fireworks, but you have preferred to commemorate the event by a splendid banquet such as the one we have done justice to. In this way this historic event enlists the sympathy of all present, through the broad avenue of the stomach which Emerson long ago said was with all branches of the Anglo-Saxon races.

"LIMITED COS." DEFINED!

Referring to limited companies, Sir Phiroze said that among the common folk it was like this;—Say Bill, asks Joe, What's a limited company. Bill replies: Oh! Don't you know, See here! You and I and Alf buys a bottle of whisky together. We are the compony, I drink it. That's the Managing Director. Alf and you look on. You are the shareholders. See now? Joking apart, both these institutions have given to the commercial world of India many able men and with their help Indian and European concerns in India can get their accounts not only very thoroughly audited but they help to save concerns and individuals from many pitfalls. The public are beginning to recognise the value of these men more and more. Some large concerns preferably take up accountants and eventually make them partners. There are several such instances amongst European firms and I for one would very much like that their example is copied by the larger Indian firms as well.

A MATTER FOR FLATTERY.

This is the Jubilee year of your Society and I have no doubt that you feel highly flattered that in this year of grace the dignity and high position of the Lord Mayore of London is filled by an Incorporated Accountant no other than Sir Stephen Killick—a fact of which you may well be proud. We have had in India many able accountants, even before our Indian friends appeared for the Society's examinations. In the days of my childhood—and I am going back more than half a century—there was one accountant in particular in this city who stood head and shoulders above the rest. He was one Mr. Pestonji S. Kharegat who had a great reputation and was always looked up to

Mr. Framroze R. Merchant, F.S.A.A., who presided at the banquet held in celebration of the Golden Jubilee of The Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors at The Taj Mahal Hotel last night.

for his knowledge of accounts by High Court Judges, before whom he frequently appeared as a witness, and in fact by the whole commercial community of this city. Years later, another accountant who has attained great distinction without having passed the modern test of examinations is one of your distinguished guests to-night, I mean, Sir Shapurji Billimoria.

Before concluding Sir Phiroze said: Let me wish the society greater and greater success, and may this country offer a yet wider and yet more prosperous field to Incorporated Accountants, and also to Chartered Accountants, whose numbers and whose usefulness I trust will go on gradually increasing in this country."

SOCIETY'S STEADY GROWTH.

Mr. Framroze R. Merchant in responding to the toast, said that it was gratifying to note that the earnest efforts of those who were privileged to represent the Society in this country to maintain the high traditions of the ancient institution, had met with the approbation of so distinguished a commercial magnate. At the present time, when we are celebrating the Golden Jubilee of the Society, it commands a membership of 6,384 members. The Society has branches in Scotland and Ireland, as well as in Australia, Canada and South Africa. It is further affiliated to it 23 District Societies, established in different parts of the Empire. On account of the steady growth of the Society's activities, it had to acquire the sumptuous premises of "Astor House" which is now known as the Incorporated Accountants' Hall.

REFORMS IN COMPANY LAW.

The speaker pointed out that the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors had always been in favour of reforms in Company Law; and it was gratifying to learn that constructive measures were being taken in India for the amendment of the Company Law in India. The Society had also been in favour of the Registration of Accountants and it was satisfactory to note that the Government of India had adopted the measure by statutory action giving effect to the reform in a concrete way.

Advanced countries like America were taking full advantage of costing as a necessary means of ensuring the stability of business undertakings of any serious magnitude. The series of crises through which they had passed should bring home to the great business houses in India the necessity of engaging properly qualified Accountants to advise them in all matters connected with costing.

THEIR PRIVILEGE TO SERVE

In conclusion Mr. Merchant observed that it was only to the extent to which Accountants succeeded in making themselves a power for good that they were likely to contribute their highest and fullest quota to the progress of the country whose interests it was their privilege to serve.

Mr. Kenneth Mc. I. Kemp, Advocate General of Bombay responding to the toast of the guests proposed by Mr. S Engineer paid glowing tributes to qualified Accountants and praised their help to the Judges and Members of the Bar.

After a hearty vote of thanks to the President the function terminated.

Messrs. Maneck Pheroze Mistry and J Patel had made satisfactory arrangements which were greatly appreciated by the guests.

CAR DASHES AGAINST LAMP-POST

Occupants Injured In Accident At Esplanade Road

Two Parsis were injured when the car in which they were driving dashed against a lamp-post opposite the Queen Victoria Statue on Esplanade Road. Messrs. Merwan Rustomji Irani and J. S. Mulla-Feroze, the occupants of the car, were removed to the G. T. Hospial where their injuries, which were fortunately not severe were dressed. Sergeant Hunt of the Esplanade Road Police Station came on the scene and made inquiries.

Mr. Neogy Made Dewan Of Mayurbhanj

CALCUTTA, May 11.

The "United Press" definitely understands that Mr. K C Neogy, ex-M.L.A. has been appointed Dewan of the Mayurbhanj State in Orissa. Mr. Neogy formally joins this office towards the end of the current month.

Accordingly he has declined to stand for election to the Assembly necessitated by Mr. Sarat Bose's resignation.—United Press.

Calcutta Swelters: Heat-Stroke Cases

CALCUTTA, May 11

Calcutta sweltered under an unbearable heat wave from 12 noon to 4 p.m. this afternoon, temperature in the shade being 110 degrees which incidentally was the maximum recorded so far this season.

Several cases of heat-stroke are reported from different parts of the City, though none has proved fatal.—United Press.

ON "KATHIAWAD PORTS" MISSION

Rana Of Porbundar Sails For England

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, May 8.

The Rana Saheb of Porbundar, arrived at Rajkot by a special train on Tuesday "en-route" to Bombay where he sailed for England on the 11th inst. in connection with the settlement of the Kathiawar Port problem. He is accompanied by Mr. D. B. Shukla, Bar-at-Law.

The opening ceremony of the new building of Rajkot state dispensary near Ranjit Vilas will be performed on Thursday by the A. G. G., Western India States Agency.

Recently, the Principal Anandshanker B. Dhruv of the Benares Hindu College, paid a visit to the Dakshina Murti Vidyarthi Bhuvan, Bhavnagar, and expressed quiet satisfaction at the working of the institution.

ALLEGED MURDER OF WIFE'S SISTER

Youth Gets Five Years' Jail

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, May 10.

The sessions trial of Mohan Manji (22) on charges of having committed murder of his wife's sister Hamji and caused hurt with a scythe to his wife Magji on December 8 last at Mogra village near Andheri, concluded this afternoon before Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, and a Jury.

The Jury unanimously found the accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder of Hamji. The Jurors came to the conclusion that the accused committed the act while deprived of the power of self-control by grave and sudden provocation.

Further on a second charge of causing hurt with a scythe to his wife Magji on her shoulder the accused was found guilty by the assessors.

The Sessions Judge, agreeing with the Jury's verdict, convicted the accused on a charge of culpable homicide and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment. Also agreeing with the assessors' opinion, the Judge convicted the accused on a charge of causing hurt with a scythe and sentenced him to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. D. J. Raje, Assistant Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. U S. Kharkar, Advocate, for the defence.

COMMUNAL PROPORTION IN SERVICES

Special Officer Ready With Statistics To Meet Questions

SIMLA, May 11.

In connection with the Government resolution of July last on communal proportion in the services, the Special Officer on duty in the Home Department has now collected the necessary statistics from all the central services to enable the Government to watch the progress of recruitment with a view to ensuring that the new principle is fully adopted.

It seems as far as Muslims are concerned they do not possess the required proportion in any service, though in some departments their position is better than others. References regarding the interpretation of the resolution have been answered and the Government expect to be ready with full information to reply questions on the subject in the forthcoming session of the Assembly.—A.P.

GIRL'S "ENTICEMENT" CASE

Brother Cross-Examined

That the husband of Ranganayaki, the Madras Advocate's daughter, re-married some other girl even some months prior to her elopement with R. N. Kapur, the Punjabi broker, on January 23 last, was revealed when Mr. S. S. Raghavan, complainant and brother of the girl, was cross-examined at the resumed hearing of the Enticement Case before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon, on Saturday.

Witness said that he did not know Mrs. Ranganayaki's husband was re-married, but he came to know about that only four months ago.

Court: You were at Madras and you ought to know it. Tell the truth.

Witness: At the time of the marriage, I was away at Calcutta, but I was however informed of it in November, 1934.

Answering a question as to why the witness did not inform the husband of the girl after her elopement, he said that he wanted to hush up a matter like that, especially from her husband, and to avoid a public scandal. The matter was not informed to the husband of the girl by the witness even until to-day.

Continuing, the witness said that the matter of his sister's elopement was published in Madras newspapers after his filing the complaint at Bombay.

Witness did not know whether his sister's husband had passed his law examination and set up practice.

Ranganayaki was more than 18 years old at the time of her elopement. She did not go back to her husband after August 1932.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to May 14.

Mr. N. C. N. Acharya appeared for the complainant and Mr. A. R. Gadkari assisted by Mr. Vyavaharkar defended the accused.

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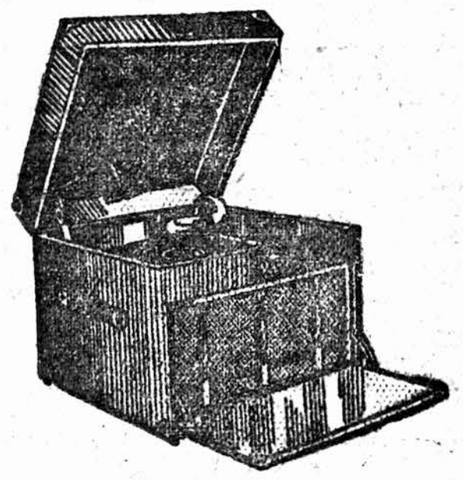

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Justice Sir C. Kendall of Allahabad, who was killed in a motor accident.

TRAGIC DEATH OF JUSTICE SIR CHARLES KENDALL

Allahabad High Court Pays Tribute To Memory

ALLAHABAD, May 11.

Feeling references were made this morning to the tragic death of Sir Charles Kendall by the Chief Justice and the Bar of the Allahabad High Court. The members of the Bench and the Bar who assembled in the High Court expressed their sorrow at the death of Sir Charles Kendall and offered condolences to Lady Kendall and family. All the courts in the province were closed as a mark of respect to-day.—A. P.

PEOPLE'S BANK

Lahore High Court Hears Winding Up Suit

LAHORE, May 10.

The Court of the Chief Justice was packed to-day when the petition by Mr. Madan Gopal for winding up the People's Bank of Northern India came up for hearing before a full Bench of High Court.

The petitioner submitted that there had been frauds and criminal breach of trust involving lakhs of rupees. He further cited instances of alleged breaches of agreements and misfeasance and stated that the bank failed to carry the scheme of resuscitation as approved by the High Court.

The petitioner further alleged that the agreement between Lala Harkishanlal and the bank was not fulfilled. No efforts were made to realise the loans from Lala Harkishanlal, who informed the bank that the loans advanced to him were time-barred due to the mistake of the bank.

Proceeding the petitioner submitted that the bank was not transacting any business and had no money to meet the instalment on Rs. 11 lakhs, falling due three months hence.

Mr. Jagannath Agarwal, Counsel for the bank, submitted in replying to a question by the Court that the bank was doing its utmost to realise the loans from Lala Harkishanlal. The bank had filed several suits, now pending and also had obtained several decrees against him and his concerns.

The petitioner also had submitted that the bank was purchasing its own deposits gaining thereby the discounts. Counsel for the bank denied this allegation, upon which the petitioner produced a share-broker who corroborated the petitioner's allegation. The share-broker's evidence was thereupon recorded.

The hearing was then adjourned till Monday next.—United Press.

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Socialist Leaders Exhort Peasants To Organise Themselves

(From Our Correspondent.)

BULSAR, May 10.

Sjt. Kamalashankar Pandya, Secretary of the Gujerat Socialist Party and Dinkar Mehta who have started on a tour over Gujarat and Kathiawar to organise the Socialist Party and make preparations for the forthcoming Socialist Conference in June at Ahmedabad, arrived here on the 8th instant, after having visited Palsana, Vapi, Udwada and other places in the Pardi Taluka.

On Thursday night before a well-attended public meeting under the presidentship of Mr. Nathubhai Desai, the President of the Bulsar Taluka Congress Committee, they explained the programme of the Congress Socialist Party and also its genesis and growth.

Rural Problem

The problem of the rural areas the speaker declared, is to fight against indebtedness, low wages, high rents and revenues and for land. The majority of the population, even in "rich" Gujarat, are poor and landless or possessing very small holdings.

It is understood that a good number of young men have joined the Party.

The Duke and Duchess of York will visit the Universal and International Exhibition at Brussels during the British week which will be held there from June 26th to July 2nd.

Naini Tal.—The total contribution to the U. P. Silver Jubilee fund up to April 30 amounted to

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

Dual Control In Football

(BY J. G. MAITRA.)

QUEER NOTIONS PERSIST IN BOMBAY.

While we are still on the threshold of the football season, Britain has just rung down the curtain on its Soccer and Rugger battles for the year. The difference in the climatic conditions of the two countries in the particular periods of the year make such anomalies imperative. But the cricket gods of Bombay are yet to be convinced that the cricket season of England cannot be transplanted in India—and of all places, this city. In the height of the monsoon they arrange their matches, for no plausible reason, year after year, and abandon them all, or most of them, with equal regularity. I hear that sense has dawned on them at last and they are going to shift the dates backward to some extent to avoid the full vigour of the monsoon.

"LONDON ON TOP OF FOOTBALL WORLD."

Of course, that was by the way. The London papers are in high glee and full of praise of the football players of the metropolis. The tune of the chorus is "London is sitting right on top of the football world. Arsenal are champions of the Football League, for the third consecutive year, equalling the record set up by Huddersfield. Brentford are champions of the Second Division, earning promotion to the First Division. And Charlton are champions of the Third Division (Southern Section) earning promotion to the Second Division. That, in short, is the story of London's wonderful football achievement this season, never accomplished before, and which may never be accomplished again."

TREMENDOUS SUPPORT FOR PROFESSIONALISM.

After all that I have written about the snobbishness of the rulers of Lawn Tennis in England in connection with Amateurism v. Professinalism, let nobody run away with the idea that all those who participated in the above tournaments, and for whom all London seem to have the highest praise and whom they hold in great esteem and pride, are all amateurs. It is just the other way about. Soccer in England is run absolutely on business lines. Professional players and professional managers participate and conduct the whole show and the public support them heartily and help them to thrive in a glorious fashion.

AMATEURS OUSTED FROM SOCCER.

The annual profits made by some of the leading clubs are fabulous and the fees earned by the players amount to a King's ransom, so to speak. I do not think that the public cares a brass farthing as to the destination of their coins which they pay for the show as long as it is clean, healthy and entertaining. Professional soccer is so far advanced scientifically that the fans have practically left the amateur part of it in the cold. The result is that schools and colleges have almost given up soccer and taken to rugger, in which sphere the professionals have not yet made a serious challenge.

AVOID THE TOTAL ECLIPSE.

The reason stated above accounts for the lack of talent among the European civilian teams in India as the supply from England has stopped. Fresh importation of Rugby players every now and then have upheld their prestige in the Patterfield. I believe that this year of ejectment by the professionals from the lime-lights of the tennis courts has made the lawn tennis aristocrats of Europe and America shun the "pros" like plague. But then they forget that professionalism has come to stay in lawn tennis as it has done in other sports. It would therefore be wise on their part to make reasonable compromises so as to avoid a total ellipse ere long.

THE TWO-REFEREE SYSTEM

The management of the Football League made an important decision recently towards the introduction of the two-referee system into next Season's League Football. They have decided to ask the Football League Clubs to consider the new system so that if the clubs agree a decision can be reached at the League's annual meeting shortly. Whereby the committee will be empowered to ask the football Association to consent to the system being tried in the League next season. It is stated that the members of the committee have been much impressed by this highly effective system of dual control. And they arrived at a unanimous decision. It seems therefore certain that the new system will come into force next season.

WHAT WILL BORI BUNDER DO?

I am rather upset by this last piece of news from England. When this system of dual control was introduced a couple of years ago in Calcutta, Bori Bundar told us sagely that the system was no good. The real trouble with the Eastern Capital was the inefficiency of the Calcutta referees and not the system. If games of the highest standard could be supervised by one referee "at home," why should it not work satisfactorily in Calcutta? I am afraid the "home" authorities have let down Bori Bundar rather badly. What should it do how?

SPIRIT OF DEFIANCE.

Some time ago I referred to the spirit of disobedience to authority prevailing among some Muslim players in diffrent parts of the country. Further reports are to hand which show a team at Mysore and another at Lucknow walked off the field as they disagreed I would not have referred to the subject again but for the fact that this spirit of defiance on indiscipline is spreading among them particularly. This is not only dangerous for the sport but also for communal harmony. I would therefore very much like the laeders of that community to preach strict discipline among their members, so that these di--graceful scenes may be eradicated fdom the field of sport.

SOUTH AFRICANS DEFEAT CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Glamorgan Take First Innings Points From Yorkshire

LONDON, May 10.

The following are the results of the first class cricket matches which commenced on Wednesday.

Worceter vs. Sussex: Sussex won by an innings and 86 runs, Worcester 291 and 60 Tate 5 for 30, J. Cornford 4 for 64), Sussex 537 for 6 declared.

Cambridge University vs. South Africans: South Africans won by an innings and 40 runs. Cambridge 253 and 192 (Griffith 54, Tomlinson 4 for 64), South Africans 485.

Glamorgan vs. Yorkshire: Glamorgan won on the first innings. Glamorgan 270 and 211 for 4 declared, (Dyson 56, E. Davis 64, Smart 52), Yorkshire 262 and 72 for 3

Oxford University vs. Gloucester: The match ended in a draw. Gloucester 460 and 240 for 7 declared, (Hammond 71, Stephens 53, not out), Oxford 386 and 126 for 5.

Davies-Dyson Partnership

The best performance of the day was Glamorgan taking first innings points from Yorkshire. Davies and Dyson played a sound innings and added 117 for the first wicket. Then there was some smart and lively cricket, three consecutive sixes were hit, out of which one was lifted from the ground.

Yorkshire did not attempt to get the required 220 runs to win in the 2 hours and 5 minutes that was left to them. They played safely, Sutcliffe being bowled by Emrys Davies when he had scored only 29. There was a boisterous wind and the bails were not used.

Hammond was in run getting form and his chief hits were off-drives. The Sussex Captain Melville injured his hand and did not play to-day, Tate nipping off Holmes captained the team.

Parker, the Cambridge Captain was a victim of the new Leg before rule in his third of four innings played. Jehangir Khan scored a merry 26.

Lancashire is resuming their fixtures with Notts in 1936 as a sequel to the settling of the body-line quarrel.—Reuter.

GREAT JUBILEE HANDICAP

Latest Betting & Amended Probables

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 10.

The latest call-over on the Great Jubilee Handicap is as follows:—

100/30 THE BLUE BOY, 11/2 BRITISH QUOTA, 100/12 ACHTENAN and WYCHWOOD-ABBOT, 9/1 LAW MAKER taken and offered, 100/9 IRONGREY offered, 100/8 taken, 100/9 ALCAZAR offered, 100/8 COTONEASTER offered, 100/7 taken, 100/8 PENNY HILL and BUCKLAND offered, 100/6 PRIMERO taken and offered, 20/1 ALISHAH offered.

The following are the amended probables with jockeys:

P. Beasley rides Alcazar, E. Smith Buckland

PAGAL GYMKHANA AT COOPERAGE

Governor & Lady Brabourne Present At Entertaining Function

The Western India Football Association in conjunction with the Navy, Army and I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin" staged a pagal gymkhana in aid of the Silver Jubilee Fund at the Cooperage on Saturday. Lord and Lady Brabourne lent their patronage to an entertaining function which attracted a large crowd. The programme comprised a ladies vs. men's hockey match, in which the males had their left arms strapped to their sides, but nevertheless proved more than a match for the weaker sex.

Dog racing was introduced for the first time in Bombay and judging by the keenness of the Colaba nondescripts, the Nagpada pariahs and the Cooperage waifs and strays, this event will take on with a vengeance. Unfortunately the announcer at the microphone mentioned that a bucketshop keeper was accepting bets and was offering "4 to 2" against certain competitors. A real bookmaker who heard this dropped into a faint and was only revived after a lot of trouble by the St. George's Hospital Nurses, who were on duty.

The Comic Boxing failed to provide the humour expected, as the competitors with a few exceptions did not know what burlesque is. A hybrid representation of soccer and rugby by players in fancy dress provided hilarious entertainment for spectators. The negro chain gang convict was the best actor on the field with Greta Garbo a close second.

Loud applause greeted the efforts of the Band of the 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry and the Pipes and Drums of the 3rd Battalion, 1st Punjab Regiment, which in real military style regaled those present with music a la Anglaise and Sassenach.

HURLINGHAM TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Mrs. Strawson Defeats Miss Leila Row In Semi-Final

LONDON, May 10.

In the Hurlingham Tennis Tournament, semi-final, Mrs. Strawson beat Miss Leila Row 9/7, 6/4.—Reuter.

LATEST CALL OVER ON DERBY

Bahram Quoted At 13 To 8 Against

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 10.

The latest call-over on the Derby is as follows:—

13/8 against BAHRAM offered 7/4 taken.

5/1 against BOBSLEIGH offered, 11/2 taken.

9/1 against HAIRAN taken and offered.

100/6 against SEA BEQUEST offered.

20/1 against THEFT offered, 22/1 taken.

25/1 against DUKE JOHN offered 33/1 taken.

28/1 against APOLLO offered.

CYCLE RACES AT MATUNGA

Large Number Of Entries Received For Sunday Morning's Events

Under the auspices of Matunga Vyayam Shala the 3rd annual Bombay Presidency Cycling Races will be htld to-day, Sunday at 6 a.m (S.T.) between Dadar matunga Estate (G.T.P.)

The route for the races is Vincent Road, King Circle, Bhandarkar Road, Matunga Bazar and Lakhamsi Napoo Road, Two races, each of 10 miles, will be of nine (9) rounds on ıe above track.

The first race of 10 miles fast cycling for non winners, second race of 1 mile for girls, third race of 10 miles for winners only, i.e. those who have won 1st, 2nd, or 3rd prize in any open races of 10 miles of above distance between January 1934 to February 1935 .

Seth Behram N. Karanjia silver cups will be presented to the winners.

Mr. W. R. G. Smith Commissioner of Police Bombay will preside and distribute the prizes.

The following are the officers for the above races:—

JUDGES.

Mr. F. W. Thornback (Chief Judge).
Mr. J. J. Watson (Judge).
Mr. G. L. Chard (Judge).
Mr. A. D. Petty (Judge).

REFEREE.

Mr. S. K. Mukerji.

STARTER.

Mr. R. I. D'Avoine.

TIME KEEPER.

Mr. B. Taraporewala.
Mr. J. K. Shroff.
Mr. H. A. Soares.

CLERK OF THE COURSE.

Mr. David Abraham.

LAP SCORER.

Mr. Gulamhusein Sonawala.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Dr. P. F. Fannaken.
Dr. S. K. Sanghani.
Dr. J. K. Kamdar.
Dr. G. S. Jasani.
Dr. S. S. Krishnan.

The Swastik League Volunteers and Ambulance Bombay City Ambulance Corps Pt. Keshav Deo Sharma and C. O. Sampat.

COMPETITORS.

The following are the competitors for the respective races.

10 MILES CYCLE RACE FOR NON-WINNERS.

Shanker Bahu (M.V.S.).
Shanker Koli (M.V.S.).
R. N. Haldanker (M.V.S.)
Baboolal Mishra (M.V.S).
V. L. Pai (M.V.S.).
F. P. Pedder (BAAC).
M. G. Engineer (BAAC).
N. B. Irani (BAAC).
J. Bhagwagar Untattached.
J. F. Amin Unattached.
R. S. Driver Unattached.
R. G. Irani Sassanian Wheelersl
H. J. Nariman Sassanian Wheelersl.
R. J. Mistry Sassanian Wheelersl
J. A. Moose Sassanian Wheelersl
Melhi Dinshaw Sassanian Wheelersl
J. M. Bharuchha Sassanian Wheelers.
B. K. Perry Malcolm Cycling Club.
Dady Debu Malcolm Cycling Club.
S. K. Darayas Malcolm Cycling Club.
Maneck Katrak Malcolm Cycling Club.
A. R. Havewalla Bombay Scout.

1 MILE GIRL'S CYCLE RACE.

Miss Piloo Vajifdar (M.C.C.)
Miss Dinoo Shroff (M.C.C.)
Miss Nargiz Mistry (M.C.C.)
Miss Webster St. George Hosbital.
Miss Heldan St. George Hospital

10 MILES CYCLE RACE FOR WINNERS.

B. Malcolm B.E.S.T
A. K. Bastani Sassanian Wheelers.
S. J. Shroff Sassanian Wheelers.
K. C. Davar B.A.A.C.
M. J. Master B.A.A.C.
T. K. Jimmy Malcolm C. Club.
J. B. Gaurd B. B. & C. I. Rly.

N.B.—Competitors are requested to be present 15 minutes before the start of their races.

Kumari Vishini Jagasia (age 14) of Karachi, the talented child singer and film star, who is on a short visit to Bombay, will give a selection of her music in Hindi on the radio to-day at 6-30 p.m., time signal V.V.B.

GREAT JUBILEE HANDICAP

Wychwood Abbot And British Quota Deadheat

LONDON, May 11.

The Great Jubilee Handicap, run at Kempton Park over a distance of one mile two furlongs, has resulted as follows:—

*Wychwood Abbot	1
*British Quota	1
Irongrey	3

*Deadheat

Eleven ran: Irongrey was three lengths behind Wychwood-Abbot and British Quota.

Starting prices: 7/1 Wychwood Abbot, 11/2 British Quota, 10/1 Irongrey.—Reuter's Special.

WORLD'S LIGHT WEIGHT TITLE

Tony Canzoneri Defeats Holder On Points

NEW YORK, May 11.

Tony Canzoneri won the world's light-weight Boxing Championship beating Louambers on points at Madison Square Gardens in a fifteen-round contest.—Reuter.

MOTOR PARADE PROGRAMMES

The Publicity Sub-Committee, Silver Jubilee Fund write:—

There are still six Motor Parade programmes which have not been presented to the Silver Jubilee Office for re-purchase. The numbers of these programmes are: 16312, 28333, 14292, 7207, 25672, 9182.

The holders of these programmes are advised to take them to the Silver Jubilee Office, 15 Queens Road, between 11 a.m. and noon except Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays.

Fifteen million copies of the new "Right Way Code", the object of which is to ensure the care of the rule and the considerate application of the rules of the road by all who use the public thoroughfares, whether as motorists or pedestrians are to be distributed throughout Britain One will go to every postal address. The first edition of the code published four years ago has been revised.

RESIGNATION OF "C. R." FROM WORKING COMMITTEE

Rajen Babu Thinks It Is Due To Feeling Of Tiredness And Hopes He And Ansari Will Soon Be Active Workers Of Congress

MANGALORE, May 11.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has issued the following statement to the Press regarding Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari's retirement from the Congress:

Sometime ago I received insistent requests from Dr. M. A. Ansari to relieve him from the membership of the Congress Working Committee on account of his ill-health. After much reluctance and under a compelling sense of duty to him I felt I could not resist his request and accepted his resignation.

"TIRED AND EXHAUSTED."

Some days before the meeting of the Congress Working at Jubbulpore, Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari similarly wrote to me asking me to relieve him from the membership of the Congress Working Committee, on grounds of ill-health, and need for rest and freedom from responsibility. I wired to him asking him to attend the Jubbulpore meeting, which he did, and there I had private conversations with him, and tried to induce him to revise his decision. He was not agreeable, but the matter was left in an undecided condition. Since then I have met him once again and have also written to him. He feels tired and exhausted.

"A TEMPORARY MATTER."

This is not the occasion to recount the services of these two great leaders, specially because I regard their present retirement as only a temporary matter, and I have no doubt that when their health permits, they will take over duties they are laying down for the moment. I regret that their ill-health has deprived me of the guidance and counsel of two such valued colleagues, and I hope it will not be long before the Congress will be in a position to claim their active service again for the Nation.—United Press.

UDAY SHANKAR'S FAREWELL DANCES

Enthusiastic Reception At The Opera

Uday Shankar's farewell dance recital at the Opera on Friday night arranged in aid of the A. C. Chatterji memorial was a credit alike to the artist and to the organisers of the pleasant evening.

An overcrowded audience watched the dances with unabated enthusiasm. Uday Shankar presented a selected programme which included practically every popular number.

The "Peasant" dance, the "Kartikeya," the "Siva-Parvati Dwandwa," and, above all, the "Ras-Leela" were all watched with the keen interest that they have continued to arouse throughout the Shankar season.

The orchestra were a novelty for many who had not heard it previously. Nagen's flute was an established feature of the Shankar programme. His auctioned autograph realised Rs. 60 and the organisers expect more than Rs. 1,500 for the Chatterji memorial.

MELEE ENSUES IN WORKERS' MEETING

Policeman Receives Injuries

In a melee that ensued at the meeting of the New Girni Kamgar Union, when a member of a rival Union attempted to address the meeting, a policeman summoned by the organisers, was injured. He was removed to the K E M Hospital.

Later, the De Lisle Road Police arrived on the scene and arrested R V Goshale on a charge of causing hurt and obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his duties.

The meeting was held at 7-30 p.m. at DeLisle Road, and a fair number of mill workers attended it. Trouble arose when a member of a rival Union wanted to address the meeting. He was not allowed, and an attempt was made, it is stated, to break up the meeting. The organisers called in a policeman to their aid. The rival members, it is alleged resented this action and in the melee that ensued the policeman received injuries.

Further inquiries are being made by the police.

GONDAL PRESENTS JUBILEE MEDALS

Occasion Celebrated With Much Enthusiasm In State

(From A Correspondent.)

All the municipal towns and villages of Gondal State celebrated Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee with unbounded zeal.

In Gondal, the early morning witnessed a royal salute of 31 guns and prayers in temples and mosques for long life to Their Majesties. Thereafter, commemorative flags and sweets were distributed to all the students and children the whole State over.

To memorise the celebrations, the ceremony of plantation of trees was also gone through. Feeding the cattle with grass and feasting the poor and the destitutes were the next items on the programme.

In the afternoon Darbar was held in Navlakha Kacheri where after short recitals preliminary speech and reading of Kharita, Silver Jubilee Medals were distributed by Maharaja Shree Bhagvatsinhji Bahadur to the Officers and principal citizens of the State to perpetuate the memory of the happy occasion.

The programme for the day culminated in gorgeous illuminations and a meeting of the people of Gondal where a resolution for congratulation and long life to Their Imperial Majesties was passed.

An equally comprehensive programme was also gone through in all the remaining towns and villages of Gondal State.

FAMILY HAS PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE

LUDHIANA, May 11.

A Hindu family of eight members had a providential escape. The roof of their house suddenly came down while, along with a guest, they were having breakfast inside the house. A loud crashing sound, as of bricks falling, warned them and they all came out just in time to escape the roof which came down with such force that its report brought the police from a nearby station.—A.P.

Syed Mahomed Zahid, S D O., Lucknow, has received a telegram from Syed Ethisamali, Advocate, to the effect that Syed Hamid Ali, Deputy Collector Agra who disappeared in January last on his way to Gwalor has returned to Agra safely.

N. Y. COTTON 4 POINTS DOWN

Gold Dull But Silver Better

GOOD FOREIGN BUYING IN GRAINS

BOMBAY, May 11.

On Saturday cross-rates moved further upward.

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET

New York cotton ruled quiet with minor fluctuations.

GOLD DULL BUT SILVER BETTER

London gold was dull but silver improved further.

GOOD FOREIGN BUYING IN GRAINS

Grains were steady on good foreign buying.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE VERY STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was very steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(July 1935.)

	New York, May 11
Previous closing	11.98
To-day's opening	11.93
Difference	—05
To-day's closing	11.94
Difference	—04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(July 1935.)

	Liverpool, May 11
Previous closing	6.51
To-day's opening	6.54
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	6.56
Difference	+05

BROACH EXPECTATION

July. August ..... Rs. 242-4

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, May 11

Another colourless session predominated the New York cotton market where there were no exciting movements owing to the operators awaiting developments from Washington. Prices eased somewhat on liquidation and lack of confidence.

The session opened trading in July option at 11.93 i.e. 5 points lower than yesterday's closing. After some time there was better feeling and the market tried to stage an upward trend and touched the previous closing level i.e. 11.98 which was the highest in the session but this rise was not materialised and prices declined on liquidation to 11.94 which was the closing rate for July. The lowest rate in the session being 11.93. During the sessions the market was quiet with very few fluctuations.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 11

The following were the opening ranges.

July (11.97/11.96) 11.93/11.93
October (11.73/11.73) 11.77/11.76
December (11.79/11.79) 11.85/11.84

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 11

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American May (6.58) 6.62
American July (6.53) 6.56
Egyptian May (8.12) 8.14
Egyptian July (8.12) 8.14

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 11

Silver opened steady at Rs. 78/9, 78/12 and 79/2. Later on better cables from New York prices advanced to 80/13, 81 and 81/6 but the rise was forced down by London silver advices Prices closed firm at Rs. 80/7, 80/10 and 81.

Gold opened slightly easier at Rs. 35/9/3, 35/10 and 35/11. Later prices eased on weak exchanges and absence of buyers and closed at Rs. 35/8/3, 35/9 and 35/10.

CROSS RATES

London, May 11

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.56 1/2) 5.57 3/8
New York on Bombay (36.68) 36.75
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 1/2) 0.91 3/4
London on Shanghai (1-8 1-8) 1-8 9/32
London on Milan (59.00) 59.31
London on Kobe (1-2 5/32) 1-2 5/32

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

	New York, May 11
Previous closing	4.85 1/2
To-day's opening	4.86 1/8
To-day's closing	4.86 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, May 11
Previous closing	4.85 5/16
To-day's opening	4.85 1/2
To-day's closing	4.86 7/16
Difference	+.01 1/8

FRANC RATE

	London, May 11
Previous closing	73.65
To-day's opening	73.68
To-day's closing	73.82
Difference	+.17

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 11

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 4.85-1/2 and gradually displayed a steadier tendency rising to 4.86-7/16.

Franc opened at 73.68 and advanced to 73.71 thereafter on better support it gradually rose to 73.82.

LONDON SILVER

London, May 11

The market closed steady

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	33d.	33 1/4d.
Spot	33 3/16d.	33 7/16d.

DISCOUNTS

London, May 11

3 months (5/8 p.c. to 5/8 p.c.) 5/8 p.c. to 5/8 p.c.

4 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 11 10-45 p.m

Broach July/August moved between Rs. 241 1/2 and Rs. 242 1/2 at night. The rate at 10-45 p.m. was Rs. 242 with New York closing futures 4 points down.

JUTE SHARES FIRM

CALCUTTA, May 11

Jutes ruled firm. There was moderate business.

Coals were steady and unchanged

Teas: The undertone continued firm

Miscellaneous: Iron and Steel were fair and good business resulted. Government securities were steady.

The following were the closing quotations:

Government securities: 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 93/1 small lot; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 116 small lot

Banks: Central 34/12; Reserve Bank 116/8.

Coals: Amalgamated 22/6; Deoli 7/8; Equitable 38/14; New Manbhoom 67; Pench Valley 57; West Jamuria 13.

Jutes: Auckland 247; Anglo India 475; Barnagore 170 small lot; Birla 17/5; Caledonian 477/8; Clive 32/4 small lot; Ganges 390; Howrah 58/1; Kamarhatty 556; Kamarhatty pref 131 small lot; National 24/10 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Telephone ordy 19/4; Mirzapur electric 6/8; Indian Iron and Steel 7/6; B I Corporation ordy 377; Indian Cables 5/10; India General Navigation ordy 112.

Sugars: Raza 137; Jutlibar 13/4; Nagri faram 34 small lot; New terai 11/8; Rutema 11/5; Tezpore ordy 9/9; Tukvar 15. A. P.

Silver Price Fluctuations Beneficial To India

Montague Webb Opines Purchasing Power Of Masses Will Be Increased

KARACHI, May 11.

Sir Montague De Webb, well-known as the "Silver Warrior," in a lengthy talk with the "United Press" representative on the recent silver fluctuations, expressed as follows in answer to some querries:—

Q: Is this recent rise in the value of silver beneficial to India?

A: "Most certainly it is. The poor classes in the country have hoarded silver from time immemorial. The present increase in the value of silver increases the value of their savings and their purchasing power. Therefore it is good for India."

PRELUDE TO BIMETALLISM

Q: Do you think this upward movement of silver is a step in the direction of bimetallism and re-opening of silver mints?

A: "Undoubtedly. Scaremongers have been telling us that President Roosevelt intends to raise the value of silver till its world price lifts the rupee above 6d. metal."

INCREASING PURCHASING POWER

"I should not be at all surprised if this proved to be true. It would mean that President Roosevelt intended to force Great Britain to take up the silver question and rehabilitate silver as money, thus providing the masses of the world with sufficient purchasing power to buy the increasing quantities of goods, coming into existence every year. I consider this a far wiser course than endeavouring to force the whole world to use paper money, linked to sterling paper and controlled through a far flung system of central Reserve Banks by the financiers of London."

Q: Do you consider then that the prospect of rehabilitating silver as money are good?

A: "I do."

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 11

During the session the market was quiet with very few fluctuations.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 66-1/2, October 69 and December 51. The market was moderately active with some buying orders but business on whole was small.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 11

Chicago wheat opened steady with May 0.95. The market was fairly active on some commission houses and foreign buying.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 11

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS

Tin (£225 1/4 buyers £225 1/2 sellers. Very steady) closed

Lead (£13 5/16 buyers £13 7/16 sellers Steady) closed

Electrolytic Copper (£36 1/2 to £37 1/4) closed

Glasgow (£70) closed

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10) 0-10
Indian Pekoe higher (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11) 0-11
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-4) 2-4

JUTE

Crop May-June (£18 3/4 paid) £19 1/8 paid and sellers
Dunlop May (£21 1/4) £21 1/4
Lightning May (£19 1/2) £18 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (5 11/16) 5 11/16 paid and buyer
April June (6) 6 paid and value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay May-June (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta May-June (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata (£9 7/16 sellers) £9 7/16 sellers.
Groundnut Coromandal (£15 9/16) £15 9/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(September Delivery.)

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

	Bombay, May 11 Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9 a.m.	7 1 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 1 6
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	7 2 3
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	7 2 3
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	7 2 0
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	7 2 6
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	7 3 0

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Keen Competition In Treasury Bills

(Special Cable)

LONDON May 11.

MONEY MARKET: Contrary to the usual procedure of notes returning to the Bank of England, post-easter notes in circulation considerably increased owing to Jubilee requirements consequently the floating credit somewhat curtailed. Despite this, however, clearing banks continued willing lenders at their usual charges.

Home and Continental demand caused some keen competition in this week's 35 million treasury bill issue and the amount applied for totalled over 116 million sterling which was heaviest of all previous years.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

	Bombay, May 11
Wheat May	4 7 6
Linseed May	6 14 0

The tone was steady.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, May 11

Good selection bulk was sold at firm prices apart from moderate withdrawals among medium scourages.

Greasy inferior to superior lower (0-7) 0-5

Greasy inferior to superior higher (1-4 1/2) 1-4

Scoured inferior to superior lower (0-10 1/2) 0-10

Scoured inferior to superior higher (1-9 1/2) 1-10 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 11

General Motor (dol 31 1/4) dol 31 1/2

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 15 1/8) dol 15 3/8

U S Steel Common (dol 32 3/4) dol 32 5/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 87 1/2) dol 87 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 11

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

LONDON GOLD

London, May 11

Gold per ounce (£7-3-5) £7-3-4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, May 11.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 93/4
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 93/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 106/3
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 106/3
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/2
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/2

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 105/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH).

3 per cent 1941 100/11
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 101/14
4 per cent 1943 105/10
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 111/4
5 per cent 1939/44 108/1
5 per cent 1940/43 109/8
5 per cent 1935 100/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/2
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/4

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/0
4 per cent M Deb 1974 101/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 123/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 106

Note.—3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 92/15 and improved to Rs. 93/4/6. At this level there was some realising which depressed prices to Rs 93/1 but again rallied to Rs 93/4.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 11.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 May
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 June
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 July-Aug.
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 June

TRADING IN COTTON

The local cotton market will remain open from 12 to 3 p.m. on Monday the 13th inst. on account of Parsi Holiday.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 276 1/8
Banks selling T T 274 1/8
Banks buying T. T. 271 3/8
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 555
Banks buying D D 562
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 53 3/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 53 3/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 3/8 nominal.
Banks buying T T 77 7/8 nominal
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 162
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 114
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 89 1/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.85 1/2 10th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/8 1/4 11th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 11th inst.
Java/London 7.17 11th inst.
London/Paris 73.65 10th inst.
London/Belgium 28.68 10th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.01 1/2 10th inst.
London/Italy 58.90 10th inst.
London/Berlin 12.06 10th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 10th inst
London/New York 4.85 5/16 10th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.17 1/4 10th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-3-8 9th inst. £7-3-5 10th inst.
Silver London Ready 32 1/2 9th inst 33 10th inst.
Silver London Forward 32 11/16 9th inst. 33 3/16 10th inst
Silver New York Ready 71 1/2 9th inst 72 5/8 10th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 9/16 p.c 9th inst 9 16 p.c 10th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 5/8 p.c 9th inst 5/8 p.c 10th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos 2 1/2 per cent
6 Mos 2 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 11.

Following steady New York advices, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 241/4 for Broach J/A. delivery. There was restricted business and prices ruled steady without any important departure. Operators are awaiting further developments in America. We have a favourable opinion for the market and think it safe to buy on all easy markets.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 3 points and there was steady buying in the local market which improved prices to Rs. 243/4. Later on there was some realising and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach A/M	251	8	0
Broach J/A	242	12	0
New Broach A/M	228	8	0
Oomra May	221	8	0
Oomra July	219	8	0
New Oomra D/J	205	12	0
Bengal May	145	4	0
Bengal July	144	12	0
New Bengal D/J	143	8	0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, May 11

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P ...	153	148	144	141	
Panjab ...	153	148	144	141	
Rajputana ...	154	149	145	142	
Oomra No. 3	228	225	222	218	...
C P No. 1	245	242	239	235	...
C P No. 2	234	231	228	224	...
Broach No. 2 ...	258	254	250	245	
Punjab-Ame ...	290	286	282	277	
Surat ...	338	334	330	325	
Rajpipla ...	338	334	330	325	
Navsari ...	343	339	335	330	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 11

Bengal Superfine	161
Bengal Fine	151
Bengal F G	147
Sindh-Punjab Fine	151
Sindh-Punjab F G	147
Wardha-Hingt	245
Nagpur/Savner	247
Pundhurna	330
Yeotmal	229
Arvi	228
Ellichpur	227
Berar	222/224
Khamgaon	224/226
Mulkapur	218/220
Khandesh	217/220
Jalna/Sailu	217/220
Burwah/Sanavad	223/225
Broach Fine	256
Punjab/American	285
Punjab/American mix	265
Cambodia	320
Miraj/Sangli	...
Compta Good	285
Bagalkot	...
Kampala	371
Busoga	368
Jinja	362

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, May 11

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept This year.
Khandesh	771	234,126
Central India	241	94,895
Barsi and Nagar	763	95,657
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	40,918
Berar	1,554	358,411
Central Provinces	220	87,081
Total Oomras	3,549	911,028
Dholera	1,231	147,296
N W Provinces	...	30,718
Rajputana	1,350	26,813
Sind-Punjab	826	286,812
Broach	984	122,119
Coompta and Dharwar	1,257	64,362
Westerns-Northerns	701	41,436
Cocoanada	...	114
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1,445	52,192
Persian	...	2,450
American	...	28,723
Egyptian and African	5,952	256,767
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	711
Total	17,295	1,971,541

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales

	1st Sept to 9th May Yesterday.	This year
Europe	1,362	307,658
Japan and China	12,346	828,372
Coast Ports	...	23,012
Up-country by Rail	...	174,722
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	49,919
Total	13,708	1,383,693

SHARP RISE IN SILVER

Active Culcutta Buying

Bombay, May 11.

As pointed out before, Silver market recorded a sharp rise today on active buying by Calcutta operators.

There was extensive buying and some local covering which found scarcity of selltrs and prices recorded a sharp rise of rupee one to Rs 79/10. The market opened to-day at Rs 78/10 on higher American advices. Montreal market was firm and there was some American buying. We again point out that the U S Government has a definite Silver buying programme and there can be no doubt for any departure from its policy. It is only a question in what manner the prices are to be raised?

The Gold market was again quiet with limited turnover.

We quote:—

Silver Ready Rs 79/14 Vaishakh Rs 80 and Jeth delivery Rs 80/6.

Gold Ready Rs 35-9-6, Vaishakh Rs 35/10/6 and Jeth Rs. 35/11/9.

MEXICAN DECREE TO NATIONALISE SILVER WITHIN 30 DAYS

Bombay, May 11.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

Wheat: After the close of Chicago market yesterday, the Government announced their winter estimate of 432 million bushels against 435 million bushels last month. Since the Liverpool contract is considerably under parity with U. S. A. and Canada and higher offers from Argentine and Australia prove difficult to import freely, we continue to recommend purchases.

Silver: Silence on the part of the U. S A Treasury over another increase in domestic price is partly attributed to the decree of Mexico issued on the 27th. April ordering the nationalisation of their silver within 30 days

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, May 10.

May	73.00+1.00
July	73.25+ .55
September	73.60+ .20

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, May 10.

Spot silver prices were raised to-day by 7/8 cents to 72 1/8 cents.

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, May 11

There was only one consignment of gold exported from Bombay to Europe during the week ended Saturday, May 11.

The P and O mail steamer 'Strathnaver' which sailed for London on Saturday carried bar gold of the value of Rs. 3,87,430 for London, optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 227,63,43,020.

LONDON SILVER.

London. May 10

Market quietly steady

Spot	33
Forward	33-3/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 10

Gold Bar Fine per oz. £7-3-5

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL

Bombay, May 11

LONDON MARKET

Standard Copper Cash (buyers) £33-3-9
Standard Copper Cash (sellers) £33-5-0
Standard Copper 3 months £33-12-6
Electrolytic Copper £37-7-6

NEW YORK

Blue Eagle 9.50 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 7 5/8 cents

BOMBAY MARKET

Yellow metal sheets 4'x4'x21/Rs. 32; 28/112/Rs 31/4
Copper sheets 4'x4'x21/112/Rs. 36-4-0
Copper 'Asho' Delivery Rs. 39
Yellow metal 'Asho' Rs. 33-8-0
Tone: Firm.

WALL-STREET MARKETS

New York, May 10.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Pfd. 6 dol.	25
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. P.A.	21
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	4
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	20
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	20
Electric Bond Common	7
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	47
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	65
Columbia Gas	7
Columbia Gas 6 p.c. Pfd. A.	67
American Tel. and Tel.	119
Western Union Telg.	27
Radio Corp.	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	42
New York Central	16 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	11
Erie R. R.	8
Pennsylvania R. R.	21
Union Pacific R. R.	91
Great North Pfd.	13
National Distillers	24
Hiram Walker	24
Amr. Tobacco B.	86
Canadian Pacific	11
Bethelehem Steel	26
United States Steel	32 3/4
American Smelting	46
Int. Nickel of Canada	28
Anaconda Copper Mining	15 1/4
Kennecott Copper	19
Cerro de Pasco Copper	58
International Harvester	42
Ford Motors of Canada A.	27
General Motor	31 1/4
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	25
St. Oil of N. J.	46
Atlantic Refining	26
Socony	14-1/4
Plymouth Oil	11
American Radiator	14
Chase Bank	21 1/4
National City Bank	20 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	305
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	22
General Foods	35
National Dairy	15
Du Pont de Nemous	99
Allis Chalmers	19

Total business 1 3/4 million.

Market acting extremely well and slight technical reaction possible at any time.

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 9th May	18,124
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	1,954,246
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,914,829
Increase	39,417

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 10.

Broach A/M. Op. 251 1/2; Highest 251 1/2; Lowest 250; Closing 250 1/4.

Broach J/A Op 241 1/2; Highest 242 1/2 Lowest 241; Closing 241 1/4.

Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 228 3/4; Highest 229; Lowest 227; Closing 227.

Oomra May Op. 220 1/2; Highest 220 1/2; Lowest 220; Closing 220 1/4.

Oomra July Op. 220 1/2; Highest 220 1/2; Lowest 218 1/2; Closing 218 1/2

Oomra D/J. Op. 204; Highest 204; Lowest 203 1/2; Closing 204.

Bengal May Op. 143; Highest 143; Lowest 142 1/4; Closing 143.

Bengal July Op. 143 1/4; Highest 143 1/4; Lowest 142 1/4; Closing 143.

Bengal D/J. Op. 142 1/2; Highest 142 1/2; Lowest 140 1/2; Closing 141 1/2.

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/A. 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 12 3/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-5-35) Rs. 5.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 36 1/2.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 10-5-35	4210000	7212000
Receipts yesterday 10-5-35	6000	11000
Exports to date 10-5-35	4167000	6708000
Stock at Ports 10-5-35	1878000	2921000
Stock at Interior Towns 10-5-35	368000	1416000
Stock at Liverpool 10-5-35	726000	1040000
Visible Supply 10-5-35	4632000	6534000
Quantity in sight 10-5-35	7616000	11413000
Quantity out of sight 10-5-35	8302000	11435000

Sardar's Charge-Sheet Against Govt.

Inadequacy Of Plague Relief Measures

OFFICIAL METHODS AT BORSAD TALUKA

Health Authorities Fight Shy Of Co-operation

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Darbar Gopaldas Desai have issued a rejoinder to the Government Communique on the plague situation at Borsad. They characterise the Government document as full of "half-truths and innuendoes" and state the facts of the situation from first-hand knowledge as relief workers in the affected areas.

PLAGUE RELIEF CAMP
(Borsad), May 10.

The Director of Information to the Government of Bombay issued on the 27th April a communique on the outbreak of plague in Borsad Taluka (Kaira District) with a view to clear "some misunderstanding as to the part taken by Government and the local authorities." It does not care to state how the misunderstanding arose, but assumes that it has arisen, and in order to clear it, it claims to state "certain facts," in the course of which, it makes indirect remarks in disparagement of our humble efforts to stamp out the epidemic. We have so far steered clear of any reference to Government's or the local authorities' action or otherwise in the matter, but this public document full of half-truths and inuendoes makes it imperative on our part to state the facts of the situation.

The disease broke out in 1932, and since then, there have been, as the communique says, recurring outbreaks every year, each greater in its severity and extent than the preceding one. But this is the first time during the four years of plague that Government have thought fit to come out with a communique.

The misunderstanding seems to have arisen evidently because we were able this year to undertake this poblic work of far-reaching importance and have gone about it with the thoroughness that it deserves. As the whole work depending on voluntary agency presupposes public co-operation, we have had to issue leaflets addressed to the public from day to day and to hold meetings everywhere. This has led to an awakening of the sanitary and hygienic conscience of the people, who have come forward to help us wherever we have gone.

LABOURED APOLOGIA.

This is a thing that Government have obviously found it difficult to appreciate. They are afraid lest they should be accused of remissness in the matter, and have therefore come out with a defence which is as forced as it was unnecessary. He who excuses himself accuses himself. In the interest of public, we are compelled to expose the hollowness of the excuse and to draw the attention of all concerned to the woeful state of affairs. What we state here his based on official documents which go to prove conclusively that Government have all these years tinkered with the grave problem, until they were compelled to bestir themselves somewhat by people having themselves undertaken to do what was the duty of the State.

TELL-TALE FIGURES

Look at the tell-tale figures. We wonder if Government realised what an indictment they revealed in their own communique the figures of the ever-increasing toll that plague has been taking in the Taluka. The number of deaths has mounted up from 58 in 1932 to 589 during the present year. They have not stated the number of villages affected. We will state them for the public. In 1932, there was only one village affected in 1933 there were 10 villages, in 1934 the the number had increased to 14 and during the present year there are as many as 27 villages affected. Would this have happened if preventive measures of a thorough going character had been taken?

TINKERING WITH GRAVE ISSUE

The case of single village will suffice to show the perfunctory way in which they have gone about the business. The out-break of plague for the first time in a village called Porda in 1932 was not even noticed, until a month after the news found its way to the press. The Mamlatdar went to the village and got statements to the effect that there was no plague, but remarked that there were rats and fleas. The Collector was dissatisfied at the evasive reply and pressed for more definite information. The Mamlatdar then wired that an out-break was likely. In about a month he, wired again reporting "six attacks and one death" whereas the Medical Officer reported that before the Mamlatdar's report there had been 'two' deaths. This was in April. In August the Medical Officer reported the prevalence of plague and cholera and pressed for the appointment of a Special Medical Officer, as he had himself more work on his hands than he could cope with. The Assistant Director of Public Health visited the village for the first time at the end of August, discovered that there was no cholera, but that all the deaths were from plague and that so far, there had been 11 deaths. He also remarked that there had been no inoculation and no disinfection. A Special officer was appointed in September, but he could do nothing as his repeated requests for materials for disinfection, rat-trapping and inoculations were never heeded. He reported that he could do practically no disinfection, as he was not supplied with kerosene oil for emulsion; that for days together he had no traps, that when he got the traps, they were not good; that he could do no inoculation as there was no requisite outfit; that the serum supplied to him was too old to be of any use; that when the new serum did arrive, there were not enough syringes and needles, and that he could therefore inoculate only 291 persons out of a population of 1,500. This is the burden of this Special Officer's day to day reports which reveal the cause of the ever-increasing extent and ravages of the epidemic.

TOO LATE.

This special officer ceased to function after a time, and the ordinary officer on duty at Virsad who had to do all kinds of jobs from the treatment of Meningitis to the treatment of the Special Police at Ras, was asked to do plague duty as an additional job. It has never been thought fit to have more than one special Medical officer and his appointment is made only at the fag end of the season. Thus in 1934, a special Officer was appointed on the 7th March, though the epidemic had broken out in December 1933, while in 1935 a special officer was appointed on 3rd April, though the out-break was reported as early as 21st October 1934.

FEW INOCULATIONS.

Preventive measures like the essential ones of thorough house-to-house cleaning and disinfection had never before struck the Government as measures to be seriously taken up, but even inoculation to which they pin their faith has not been done with anything like the thoroughness with which it was done in Baroda territory. The Government claim to have done 3000 inoculations in the rural and something like 5000 in the urban area. A comparative table of the figures of inoculation in a few Baroda villages contiguous to British villages is well worth a study:

Comparative Inoculation Figures

BRITISH

	Population	Inoculation.
Borsad	13,191	4,800
Anklav	5,000	197
Vachhial	500	11
Vehra	1,362	78
Rangipura	691	124

BARODA STATE

	Population	Inoculation
Petlad	19,236	16,026
Bhadran	5,328	2,773
Bhadrania	730	506
Boria	1,425	385
Vatav	871	500

Thus the percentage of people inoculated in British territory was in rural area only 4 per cent, and in urban area 25 per cent, whereas in Baroda territory it was over 60 per cent for both the areas.

FEWER PREVENTIVE MEASURES

To come now to other preventive measures taken in 1932. Those taken in 1935 were no improvement on those taken in 1932. They were, if anything, worse. Let it be remembered that whereas in 1932, one special officer was appointed for one village soon after the report of an out-break during the present year no one was appointed, until after five months of the out-break, and for an area of 27 villages. The Assistant Director of Public Health has not passed a single night in the affected areas during all these months. The communique says that "the Inspector of Sanitation & Vaccination at Broach was instructed to proceed to a village called Isarama to take preventive measures there, while instructions were issued by the Public Health Department as to the best method of disinfection, evacuation, etc." We may state without any fear of contradiction that this Sanitary Inspector stayed at Isarama for a couple of days and did nothing beyond giving his 'expert' advice to the Local Board Plague-duty Inspector (a big enough designation but carrying a salary of Rs. 20 p.m.). This Inspector told us that he had during the year not killed a single rat and that the figures given in his report about rat-destruction referred only to dead rats found in plague-affected areas. The Medical officer at Virsad referred to in the communique as "entrusted with the duties of an inoculator" is the over-worked individual we have already described in a previous paragraph, and the instructions issued by the Public Health Department are the stereotyped instructions issued every year, which mean certainly some extra expense on postage, but nothing more.

To take one or two examples of the way in which work has been carried out. In Vachhial which has a small population of about 250 people, plague broke out in the first week of January, the infection was allowed to spread for a month, and there were 10 deaths before there was any report, by which time people had begun to run about to neighbouring villages carrying infection wherever they went. The Medical officer at Virsad visited the place on 6th February, disinfected two houses and inoculated 11 persons. Since then no one has been there and there have been 26 fresh deaths.

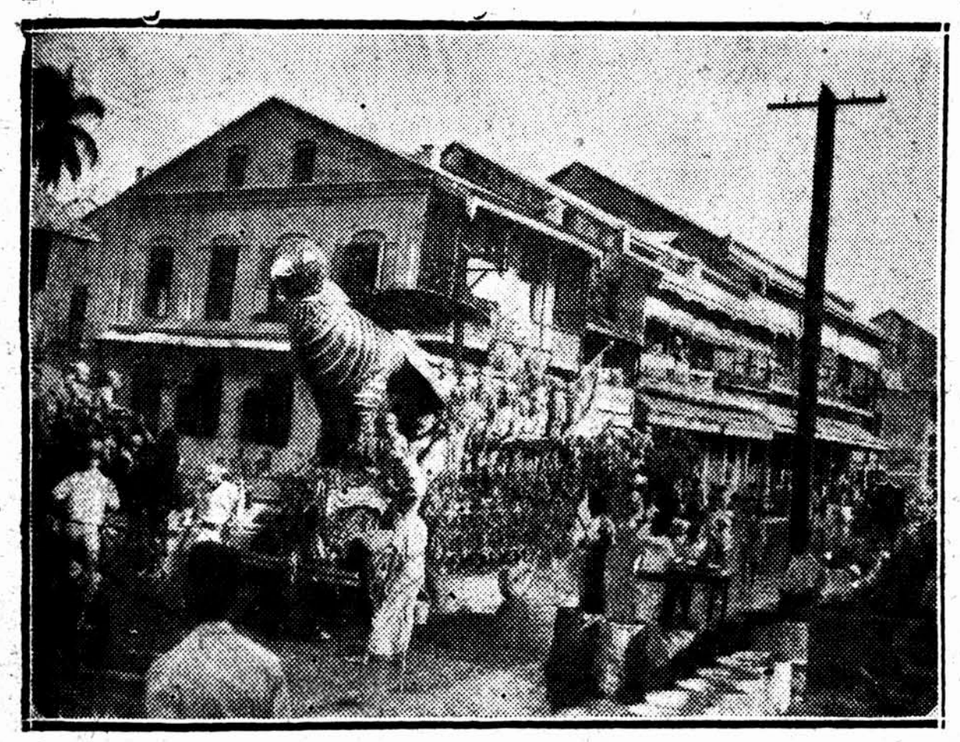
As regards Borsad town, the immigration of 27 Golas from plague-infected Petlad was reported to the Mamlatdar, who is an Ex-officio member of the Borsad Municipality, as early as 7th October 1934. No attempt was made to remove them or isolate them, or even to inoculate them, and it is they who started the infection which has ended in 327 deaths.

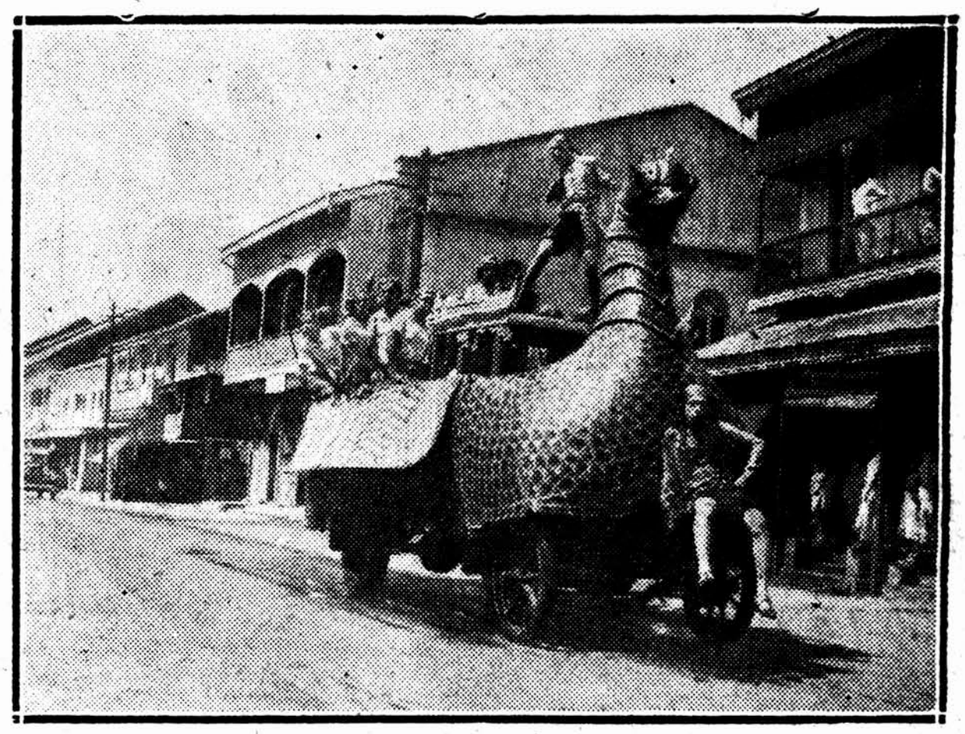
BELATED GOVT. MOVE.

The communique says that the Government has made a grant of Rs. 2,000 for the disinfection and fumigation of the whole town

(Continued on page 6).

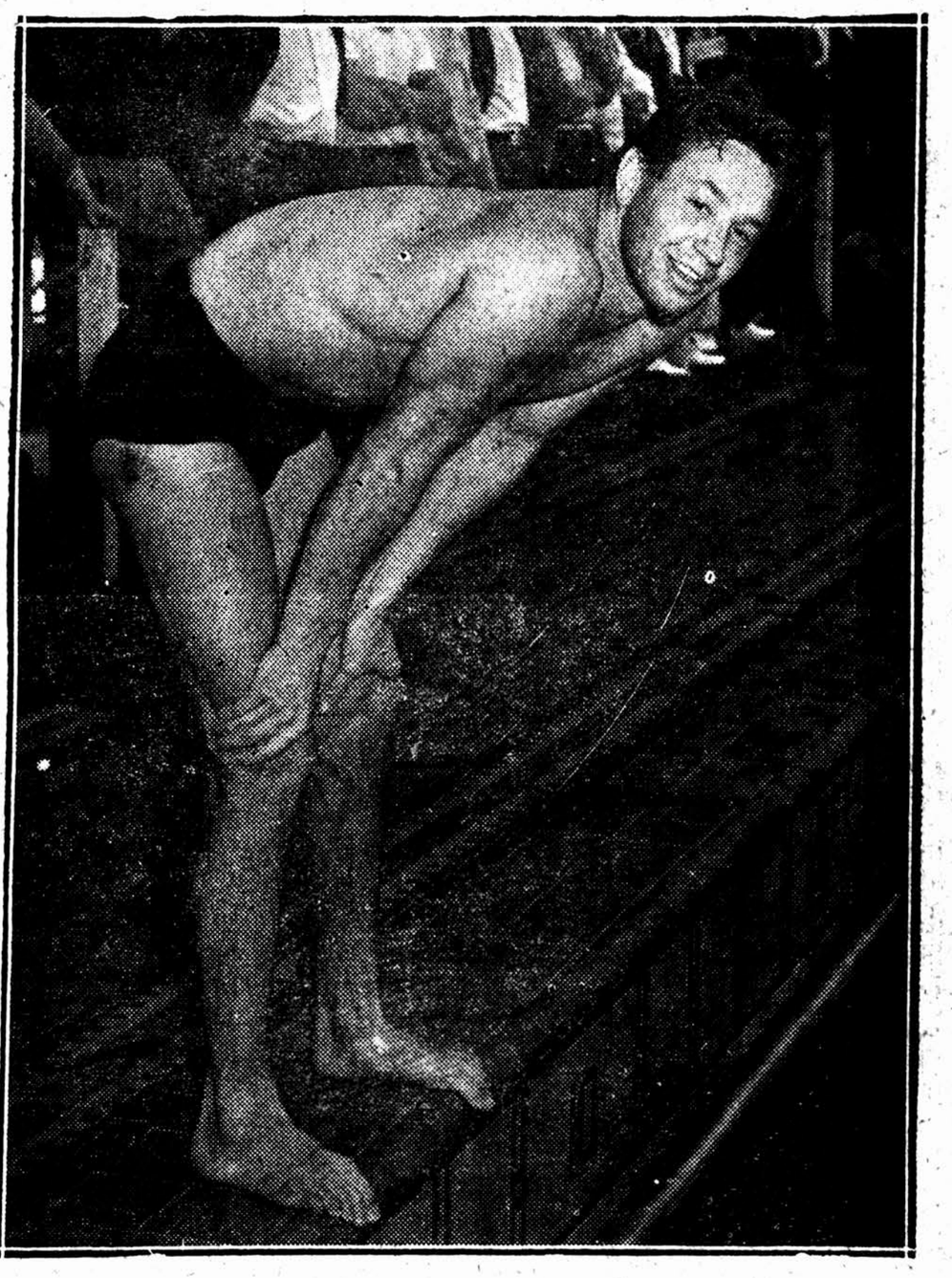
BURMESE "WATER FESTIVAL"



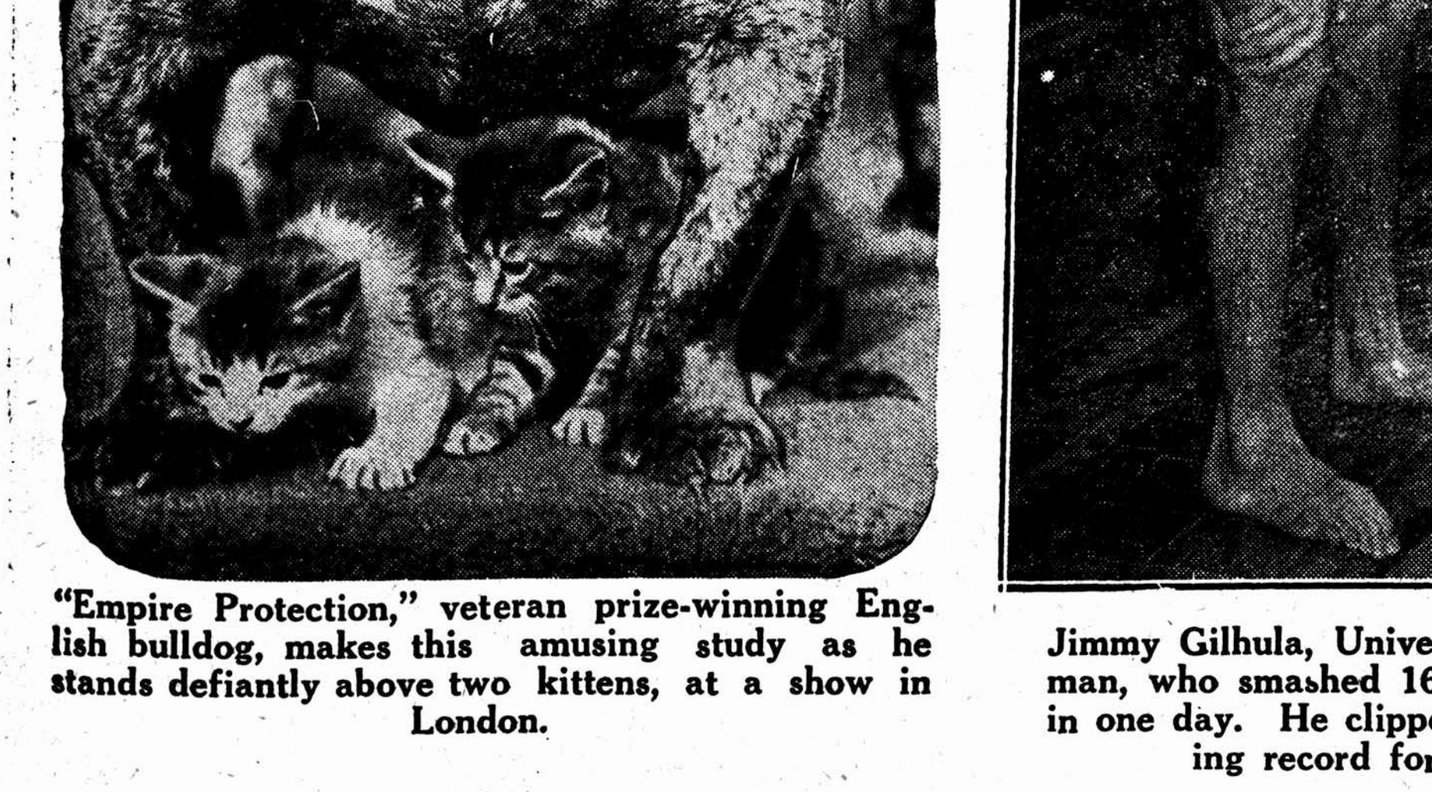


The "Water Festival" at Moulmein in celebration of the Burmese New Year is a highly picturesque affair. The festival lasts for four days in the middle of April every year. The Burmese make merry by splashing water over one another, hoping thereby to make the coming year "cool." Cars decorated in fantastic ways are paraded through the streets and prizes are awarded to the most striking. Our photos show two of such cars.

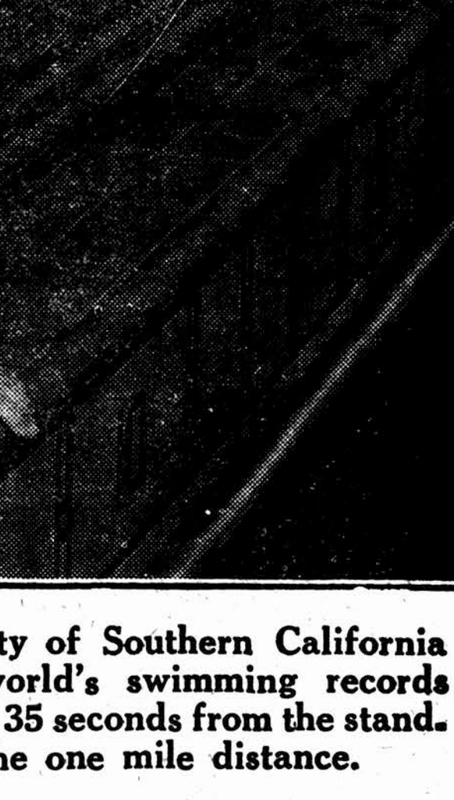
"Empire Protection," veteran prize-winning English bulldog, makes this amusing study as he stands defiantly above two kittens, at a show in London.



Jimmy Gilhula, University of Southern California man, who smashed 16 world's swimming records in one day. He clipped 35 seconds from the standing record for the one mile distance.



The airplanes, ready for war, if it comes, that comprise the Richthofen Squadron, the famous so-called "Sportsmans' Pilots'" group that was reviewed by Dictator Adolf Hitler for the first time recently.



"Shells by the sea."

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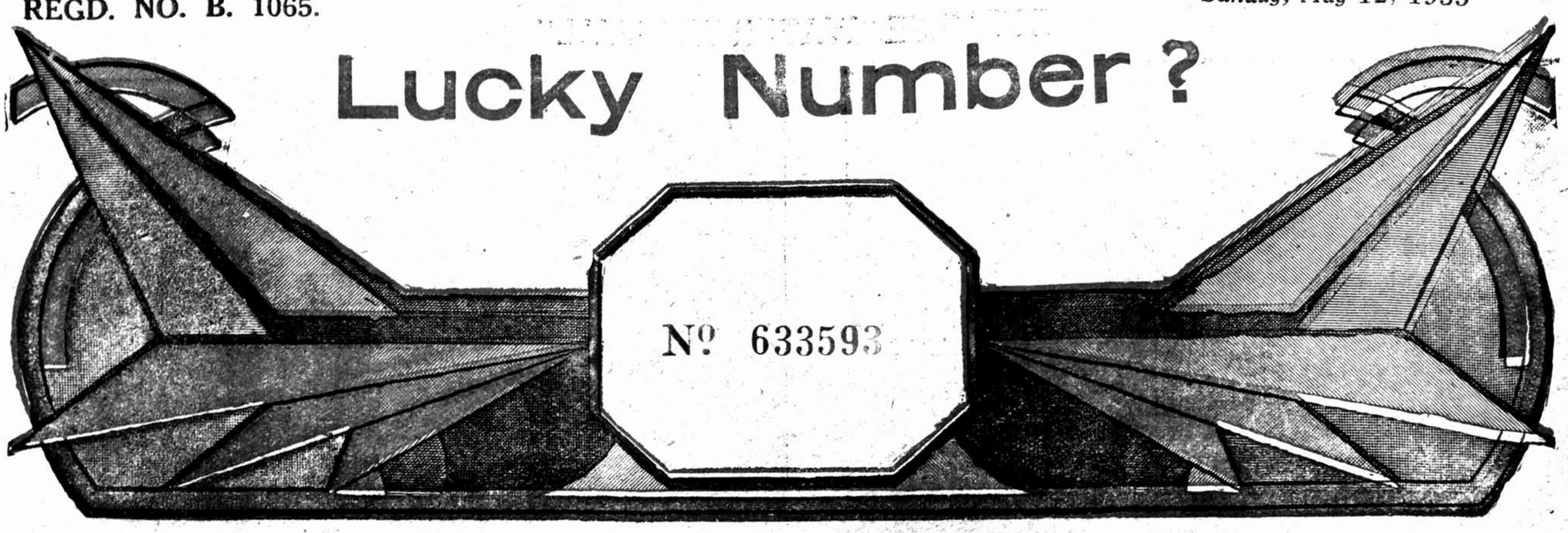
REGD. NO. B. 1065.

Sunday, May 12, 1935



Sunday Chronicle

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See (Page 29)

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Lucky Number Scheme

Each copy issued during the current month will bear a number on the last cover page. Thirty-seven of these Numbers have been selected by us and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1	copy at	Rs.	100
2	copies at	,,	50
4	,,	,,	25
10	,,	,,	10
20	,,	,,	5
		Total Rs.	500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5, according to the numbers they have on their copy.

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